THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 42

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Senate Confirms Murphy; Chamberlain Reveals Loan For Turkish Armaments

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 16, 1940

Senate Confirms Murphy for Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate confirmed today the nomination of Attorney General Frank Murphy to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Chamberlain Reveals Huge Loan to Turkey

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain informed the House of Commons today that Britain and France signed economic and financial agreements with Turkey at Paris on Jan. 8 providing for a loan of £25,000,000 to Turkey for the purchase of armaments.

Turkish Government Asks Wartime Powers

ANKARA (AP)—Turkey's Government asked the National Assembly today for special wartime powers to insure national defense and protect national economy. Its request was expected to be enacted into law promptly.

Stark Puts Navy's Needs at $2,276,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark told the House Naval Committee today that $2,276,000,000 would be needed by 1945 to complete the Navy's current and proposed construction of new airplanes and 145 warships. The Chief of Naval Operations testified that in addition to the 77 combatant ships proposed in the pending $1,300,000 fleet-expansion bill, the Navy has asked for funds to start 19 new ships previously authorized and has the authority to build 49 more, if funds are provided.

U. S. Ambassador Plans Yangtze River Inspection

SHANGHAI (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson plans to leave Shanghai Jan. 22 for an inspection trip up the Yangtze River as far as Hankow, it was announced today. He will sail aboard the Luzon, gunboat flagship of Rear Admiral William Glassford.

Navy Appoints New Governor of Guam

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced today appointment of a new Governor of Guam, Pacific isle whose proposed fortification has been a subject of recurring congressional controversy. Capt. George J. McMillin, now commanding the Medusa, West Coast repair ship, will assume the Governorship in April, relieving Capt. James T. Alexander, who will take command of the Astoria.

Van Zeeland Sees Belgian Market in U. S.

BRUSSELS (AP)—Former Premier Paul van Zeeland today urged Belgian manufacturers to seek new markets in the United States, where, he said, there are "immense possibilities of development." He said the United States appeared unanimous against entering the war and against aggression.

Clipper Lands Amid Ice Floes at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Pan American Airways' Atlantic Clipper, carrying 16 passengers and a record load of 7,654 pounds of mail, skirted ice floes to land safely in the harbor. The flying boat came down in water cleared by ice breakers. The mail cargo represented a three-weeks accumulation, for the Clipper had been delayed by weather at Horta, the Azores.

Italian Fliers Halted by Broken Fuel Line

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—A broken fuel line ended the attempt of four Italian fliers to set a world's distance record and forced their tri-motored plane down on the Brazilian island of Fernando Noronha, some 3,000 miles short of their goal in Patagonia.

Gen. Ulysse Longo, Air Attache at the Italian Embassy, said the plane had made a perfect landing after flying more than four hours without the use of the motor in the left wing. The fuel line broke during a storm. General Longo said the plane might be flown back to Italy after repairs are made, or continue on to Brazil.

NLRB Orders Dual Election in Cleveland Paper

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today ordered separate elections in the editorial and business departments of the Cleveland News to determine whether the Newspaper Guild should represent employees in both departments as a joint unit. The Guild, bargaining agency for the newspaper's editorial workers since 1934, had asked a joint election for employees of both departments, and sought in hearings to show the departments were interdependent.

Nine Named in $514,900 Garment Extortion

NEW YORK (AP)—Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro, racketeers, were named today with seven other persons in a new indictment charging them with extortions of $514,900 in the garment industry. The office of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey said the case might uncover a $10,000,000 extortion racket.

Dog Track Tax Issue Revived; Senate Group May Call In Long

Some members of the Senate Ways and Means Committee were considering today calling Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, before the Committee to explain why he told the Committee last summer the Dighton dog track could not stand a seven per cent tax, in view of recent testimony before the Federal Grand Jury that profits ranging from 1,500 to 1,800 per cent were made by the track.

Informed of the contemplated move, Senator Arthur W. Hollis, (R) of Newton, Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, stated he would welcome Mr. Long's explanation. "I opposed the seven per cent tax on the statement made by Mr. Long that such a tax would force the track to close," the Senator said. "I followed Mr. Long, the report of the Taxation Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee in opposing the tax. It is time someone told the truth about this situation."

Welcome Call

Mr. Long said today he would welcome a call to appear before the Committee and stated that his recommendation to the Committee was based entirely upon the official report of the Dighton track to the State Racing Commission. Asked the reason why the two statements appear conflicting, Mr. Long said the explanation is that either the track paid very high salaries or a false report was filed with the State Racing Commission.

"The daily 'take' as shown by the Dighton track report indicated clearly that a seven per cent tax would force the track to close," Mr. Long said.

After a recess today and tomorrow, the Federal Grand Jury is expected to commence an investigation of Government charges that five persons connected with the Wonderland dog-race track at Revere have evaded income tax payments totaling $250,000, it was learned today.

The jurors have devoted more than two weeks to a study of tax evasion charges against persons associated with the Dighton dog track, and now have only one re-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington
Page 3

The Monitor Index
Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1940

Tour-a-Bouts	3
Education Page	7
Behind the Microphone	8
Local Arts and Theater Page	8
Aviation Column	9
The Home Forum	10
"Where your treasure is" (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Radio Timetable	12
Vermont Letter	13
Sports Pages	14-15
Home Building and Furnishing Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

The World At Your Fireside
Page 4

President Asks Loan to Finns; Up to Congress

Cites desire in U. S. for nonwar aid to Republic —Sees no involvement in European struggle.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today that the Finnish Republic be granted a loan but made it plain that the decision be left entirely to that body.

In identic letters addressed to the Senate and the House of Representatives, President Roosevelt recommended that any loan be to buy agricultural surpluses and manufactured goods, but the purchase of needed war supplies would be prohibited.

The President did not ask Congress to authorize any credit specifically for Finland and in suggesting that the most reasonable course would be to increase the revolving fund of the Export-Import Bank he left the impression that any loan that might subequently be arranged would be considerably smaller than Finnish representatives have been seeking.

No Involvement Seen

Beyond assuring Congress that in his judgment an extension of credit at this time "does not in any way constitute or threaten any so-called 'involvement' in European wars," Mr. Roosevelt left the initiative with the legislative branch of the Government.

"There is no hidden information," the President wrote to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in explaining that the White House had no facts to add to what is already known about Finland's critical plight. "The matter of credits to that Republic is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Congress."

Concerned, evidently, lest the granting of a substantial Finnish loan become an issue in domestic politics or create the impression that the Administration is going beyond the bounds of American neutrality, the White House has apparently decided to follow, rather than lead public opinion in this matter.

Finland's Present Credits

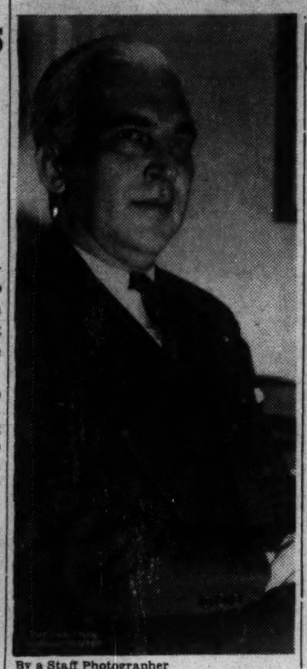
Finland has already received a credit of $10,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank, but since this loan precludes its use for arms the Finns have thus far called for only $3,000,000 of that sum. Legislation to authorize a $60,000,000 loan to Finland without any restrictions on its use is pending in both houses of Congress.

The text follows:

Last month when the Republic of Finland paid the regular installment on her debt to the United States, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury to place the money in a separate account pending such action, if any, as

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

McNutt Courts Business And Predicts Abundance



By a Staff Photographer

Paul V. McNutt

Federal Security Administrator and holder of many past titles made rosy-hued prophecies in Boston today and asserted that he will be a candidate for the Presidency only if President Roosevelt decides not to run.

Indianan mentioned for Presidency greets two Boston groups with optimistic talks.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In what was intended to be a spirited bid for support of business, Paul V. McNutt, who hopes to be the next President of the United States, assured a Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon today that a day of balanced budgets is coming. At the same time, however, he defended the theory of government spending to stimulate upswings in the national income. The great need, as he sees it, is for increased national income

He drew a picture of a lush new economy of abundance now dawning for Americans and made his bow to "private enterprise and individual initiative," but asserted the adjustment which is bringing the better economic era has been advanced b ythe programs which are, in large measure, unacceptable to the conservative New England business thought represented at today's meeting.

He forecast that with Government acting only as a "clearing-house, co-ordinator, and discoverer of new frontiers" the private enterprise of the Nation would build a national income of $90,000,000,000 a year, absorbing all employables, and giving to all citizens a superabundance of material comforts.

This afternoon Mr. McNutt made an equally energetic bid at a three-hour reception in Hotel Statler, for the support of local Democratic clans.

Phrases of Optimism

In the Chamber of Commerce speech packed with such phrases as: "If there is one thing in this country in which it believes it is the principle of private enterprise. . . . If there is one thing in which we have faith it is in the power of individual initiative. . . . The interests of Government and business are one," the former Governor of Indiana, former National Commander of the American Legion, former High Commissioner to the Philippines, and present Federal Security Administrator, sought to assure American businessmen that he sees pretty much eye to eye with them, and, consequently, would be a safe man to have in the White House.

But at the same time, Mr. McNutt stood his ground as chieftain of the largest single permanent social innovation of the New Deal. In doing this he presented his view of the current economic problem in its constellation of history.

Traces Business Origin

He described the feudal system under which government and business were one. Then, the first stage of commercialism, when business was privately carried on under charter from the monarch.

The industrial order sprang from the commercial or mercantile period and was a concomitant of the emergence of democracy: "It

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Paving Blocks To Go Soon On Mass. Avenue

A WPA project for removing the granite paving blocks along the center of Massachusetts Avenue from Beacon Street to the New Haven railroad bridge south of Huntington Avenue very likely will be scheduled for execution this spring, it was announced today by Boston's Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland.

Mr. Hyland is launching a study of the problem and will enter into negotiations with officials of the Boston Elevated railway to solicit their co-operation, he stated. The announcement follows passage of an order by the City Council yesterday requesting such a project. The order was introduced by Councilors Perlie Dyar Chase and Henry L. Shattuck.

Such a project would have to be supported jointly by the Boston Elevated and the City, Mr. Hyland explained. The Elevated is in charge of paving blocks between the rails, and the City has jurisdiction over the blocks between the two tracks and in the fringe along the outside. Bituminous concrete to replace the blocks would cost about 60 cents a square yard, exclusive of labor, which the Federal Government would pay, Commissioner Hyland said.

Intimate Message from Washington

Child Welfare Displaces Politics in Washington This Week on Occasion of White House Conference on Future Voters

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

United States Children's Bureau workers are busy this week tearing a photo of three barefoot youngsters off a report prepared for 700 child welfare experts scheduled to arrive here this week for the White House Conference on Children in Democracy.

The barefoot children on their way to a one-room school evidently stirred the sentiment of the person who chose the cover picture, but to Katharine Lenroot, Children's Bureau Chief and Manager of the forthcoming conference, they are a relic of bygone days.

Not that some sons and daughters of Southern sharecroppers or California "bunkies" do not still, of necessity, go to school without shoes, but that condition is something to be worked out of. Poetic reveries about the "Barefoot Boy with Cheek of Tan" do not help.

Watching newsreels of crying children fleeing before oncoming bombardment in Poland or Finland or even English youngsters separated from their loved ones for many long weeks because of the danger of air raids, American parents feel downright thankful their forebears came to the New World when they did. But in their thankfulness do they remember their responsibilities for seeing that the seeds of similar turmoil are not being sown among our own younger generation?

Hundreds of men and women devote themselves to working with young people. Parents, teachers, Sunday School teachers, settlement house workers, playground directors all do their part, but seldom do they have the opportunity of finding out just how their work fits into the preservation of democracy, or how it can better do so.

Take a Sunday School teacher, for instance. Though he or she gets enjoyment out of sharing religious knowledge, he will get an even deeper satisfaction when he realizes how badly the United States needs Sunday School instruction.

Much Depends on Child

A committee set to work by President Roosevelt to prepare for the conference has made it known that only one half of the young people of America are receiving any formal religious training. Yet religion is described by this same committee as an essential of democracy. Our system of government, they point out, will not be perfect until each individual has a practical philosophy of life, roots of which must go back to childhood.

The 1940 stocktaking of American childhood shows other phases of child life needing improvement, too.

"We are concerned about the children of the unemployed," said President Roosevelt as he called the conference.

"We are concerned about other children who are without adequate shelter or food or clothing because of the poverty of their parents.

"We are concerned about the children of migratory families who have no settled place of abode or normal community relationships.

"We are concerned about the children of minority groups in our population who, confronted with discrimination and prejudice, must find it difficult to believe in the just ordering of life or the ability of the adults in their world to deal with life's problems.

"We are concerned about the children who are not in school or who attend schools poorly equipped to meet their needs.

"We are concerned about the future of our democracy when children cannot make the assumptions that mean security and happiness."

First Conference Was in 1909

This week's conference is the fourth on child welfare to be held under auspices of Presidents of the United States since the beginning of the twentieth century. The first, called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, led to the mothers' pension movement and the establishment of the Children's Bureau.

The second conference, held at the close of the World War, drew up standards of child welfare that guided national activity through the prosperous 20's. President Hoover called the last conference in 1930, but no one at that time foresaw the depression or the effects of poverty on thousands of children in the lower income brackets.

As the Fourth Children's Conference assembles, eyes are turned toward Europe. Many persons who have worked with youth in America feel that democracy's great need is to present itself to young people in a dramatic form, in a way that would engage their intellect and kindle their imagination as Nazism has captured the German young folk.

It is the German devotion, and not their ideals, that these people admire. The conference report to be presented this week describes it as a "deeply religious attitude."

This "religious attitude" has come to the fore in many crises in world history. And according to those who are taking stock of youth in the United State in 1940, the time seems ripe for it to bloom once again.

Mary Hornaday

Americas Seek New Ways To Enforce Safety Belt; British Want Guarantees

Immobilization of Nazi ships now sheltered in New World harbors is suggested.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 16—In what Britain hopes will be perceived as a particularly friendly and polite reply, the British Government has informed the 21 American Republics that it could accept a "safety zone" around the Americas only if it were accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that German ships would not turn the proposed 300-mile limit into a pirates' sanctuary

Although the answer makes it plain that Britain considers the scheme unworkable, comment on the text published here today expresses the view that the Government's response went as far as it could in showing appreciation of the position and aims of the American nations.

In fact, frankly, the view of the Englishman in the street is far less patient and sympathetic with the Pan-American project than is the Government's note. It is clear that the average Briton is inclined to dismiss the 300-mile zone idea as one of those ostrich gestures which President Roosevelt himself recently advised Americans to avoid as likely to prove dangerous to the ostrich in the end.

The Basic Issues

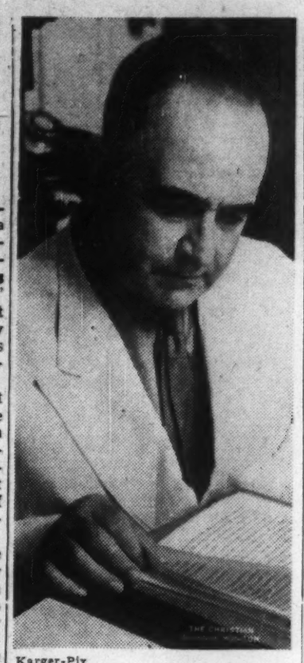
Furthermore, American protests about British violations of the zone are generally held here to ignore the basic issues. The last sentence of the British Government's reply, it is felt in London, rightly emphasizes the real root of the matter when it says "until His Majesty's Government are able to feel assured that the scheme will operate satisfactorily they must, anxious as they are for the fulfillment of American hopes, necessarily reserve their full belligerent rights in order to fight the menace presented by German action and policy, and to defend that conception of law and that way of life which they believe to be as dear to the peoples and Governments of America as they are to peoples and Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

No Outright Rejection

Britain, therefore regards its answer as outstandingly conciliatory in both tone and content. Thus it is pointed out that the text of the note handed yesterday to the Government of Panama does not even say "Britain cannot accept the safety zone plan unless . . ."; but it declares instead: "Acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the suggestion that belligerents should forego their rights in the zone must clearly be dependent upon their being satisfied that adoption of the zone proposal would not provide German warships and supply ships with a vast sanctuary from which they could emerge to attack Allied and neutral shipping, and to which they could return to avoid being brought to action, and in which acts of unneutral service might be performed by non-German ships — for example, the use of wireless communications."

Thus the note does not reject outright the Pan-American plan. It emphasizes that the British Government, "who themselves so long

(Continued on Page 20, Column 3)



Karger-Pix

President Vargas

of Brazil, who defended the right of the American Nations to establish a "safety zone" around their shores at the meeting of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee.

Experts Study Enforcement Of Safety Belt

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 16 (AP)—Faced with Great Britain's rejection of the 300-mile American "safety zone," an Inter-American Neutrality Committee today sought concrete means of enforcing the "keep out" sign for all belligerents.

Despite Britain's note describing the zone as "ineffective," Prof. Charles Fenwick, United States representative on the Committee representing 21 Republics, said in an interview:

"We have privileges which both sides want which we could deny if they (the belligerents) adopt a refractory attitude. We believe through history that belligerents have had their way too long in extending the war to every quarter of the globe."

Dr. Fenwick, Professor of International Law at Bryn Mawr College, said he did not propose that American republics "fight for the right to be neutral," but declared that belligerents could be kept out if the Republics united on means of enforcing the zone.

In line with this, President Vargas of Brazil told the opening session yesterday that the Americas expected belligerents to "respect" the zone established at Panama last October by the Inter-American Conference.

Picturing international law as changing in the light of modern developments, President Vargas declared, "We have the right to fix a zone of security in order to prevent surprises capable of endangering free communication and the indispensable exchange of merchandise."

London, in friendly note, seen as leaving door open for further discussions.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—All intermediate grounds for adjustment between the British and American attitudes toward the inter-American safety belt are now to be explored by the American Republics, following receipt today of the long awaited British note on this complex subject.

The note, according to the unofficial interpretation placed upon it here, was friendly in character, and in rejecting the safety belt in its present form, it by no means closed the subject. Officially it was received with the statement from Secretary of State Cordell Hull that any further action was a matter for negotiation between the American Republics, whose neutrality Committee is even now at work in Rio de Janeiro.

It is not possible to foretell, Mr. Hull told his press conference, what form the consultations will take, once the individual Nations have studied the note and determined upon their attitude toward it.

Informally, however, it was considered that the note outlined the British terms essentially in this wise: either the American Nations will take measures to enforce the project and to bring about German observance of it, or it must remain in principle at least, unacceptable to the British Government. The burden of subsequent action was thus placed on the Americas to devise some measures of enforcement.

A Difficult Task

There was little hope visible here that the American Nations could take any sufficiently strong policing action to bring full and immediate approval by the British authorities. Nor is German acquiescence considered likely. Nevertheless, the attitude of American officials was such as to warn against the seemingly logical alternative conclusion that the safety belt must therefore be abandoned.

Within the framework of benevolent neutrality, a number of practical readjustments are considered to be available which might well justify a continued effort of the Americas to preserve their project and meet some of the British terms. As outlined in discussions of the subject by experts in this field here, they are as follows:

The Americas might interpret the British note as constituting acceptance of the safety belt, if Germany too could be brought to abide by its code. A portion of the British text reads as follows: ". . . The only method of achieving the American object of preventing belligerent acts within the zone would be: firstly, to ensure that the German Government would send no more warships within it. . . ." On the basis of this text, the Americas could turn to Germany and require its acceptance under threat of reprisals directed solely against German ships and trade as belonging to the only Nation refusing to abide by the safety belt code.

What of Reprisals?

Or, the Americas could remain less partial to the British cause, and invoke reprisals impartially against both British and German violators. But these reprisals, if they took the expected form of a denial of the privileges of neutral ports to violators, would still be of substantial benefit to the British. For the British command the seas, have territories and naval bases within the safety belt itself, and have no such imperative need for the privileges of neutral ports as do the raiders and merchant ships of a Nation which does not control the seas.

Or, the Americas could use various pretexts—such as the possibility that German merchant ships operating out of American ports might be supplying and fuelling raiders at sea—to impose restraints on German shipping now in American ports. It is considered axiomatic that if German shipping were effectively swept from the seas, the safety belt problem would cease to be a problem.

'Pro-Ally Neutrality'

These measures, and others which doubtless could be devised, are recognized here to be frankly pro-Ally in character. They would solve the problem of keeping war away from the shores of the Americas by what amounts to co-operation with the British to insure British full command of the seas. They would depend for their acceptance among the American republics on a willingness of Latin America as a whole to embrace the one-sided pro-Ally type of neutrality which President Roosevelt has established for the United States—a willingness which has not been forthcoming in the past.

There are many who seriously question this possibility, however, and future developments can reveal what the attitude of the American Republics will be.

Chamberlain Uses Prerogative To Shield Hore-Belisha Shift

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP) — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that it was "pure invention" to suggest that there had been pressure on him from the Army to displace Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, dropped from the Cabinet in the shakeup of Jan. 5.

Mr. Chamberlain declined to give detailed reasons for the change in the War Office, which he said was in his "prerogative."

"I will only say," he added, "that I had become aware of difficulties arising out of the very great qualities of my right honorable friend which in my view made it desirable that a change should occur."

Differences Unknown

Mr. Chamberlain asserted that he had not heard of any serious difference of opinion between Mr. Hore-Belisha and the Army Council or any member of it, and that no serving officer at any time ever said one word to him which was inconsistent with his duty to his ministerial chief.

He also said that no change of Army policy was to be anticipated in consequence of the change.

Speaking earlier in the packed sessions of the Commons, Mr. Hore-Belisha declared he was "reluctant to believe" that high Army officers would have made "representations" that led to Mr. Chamberlain's decision.

Making a "personal statement," Mr. Hore-Belisha professed a desire "to clear those who have worked with me of any aspersion."

"It did not occur to me," he added, "to consider that we were making an Army too democratic to fight for a democracy."

"I am reluctant to believe that any high officers with whom I have been associated would have been so unfaithful to the code which imbues the whole Army as to make any representations irregularly, or that if he had done so, it would have been countenanced."

Not Unusually Severe

Admitting differences of opinion had developed during his administration, he said they were "no deeper than must occur in any association of men bent on pressing tasks of more than transitory importance."

Mr. Hore-Belisha said that there had been, "as far as I know, no conflict of policy with any of my colleagues."

He declared he turned down Mr. Chamberlain's offer to make him President of the Board of Trade, a post which Mr. Hore-Belisha's successor, Mr. Oliver Stanley, formerly occupied.

His refusal was made "because I could not feel assurance that the consideration which had persuaded the Prime Minister to make the change would allow of my energetic discharge in the national interest of the other office."

Hore-Belisha fails to tell Commons "why"; Page 5.

Reds Trapped Still Learning to Ski

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE SUOMUSSALMI FRONT, Finland, Jan. 16 — One reason for the severe Russian setbacks in this sector is the fact that the Soviet command has so far not been able to put its heavy-footed troops on skis.

The booty captured by the Finns in their victory last week included thousands of pairs of brand new skis that had never been used, and thousands of manuals on skiing that still smelled of printer's ink.

The result is that the light, fast moving ski corps can maneuver around the heavy Russian detachments and frequently sever their communications before the Russians are aware they are in the neighborhood.

What undermined Russian morale more than anything else, it appeared, was the manner in which the Finns, invisible in their snow capes and silent on their skis, passed through the Soviet lines each night blowing up bridges in the rear of the enemy and tossing hand grenades into dugouts.

Driven Back to Russia

Following up their victory over the 44th Division of the Russian Army, the Finns here have driven the last Russian forces back into Soviet territory. Despite categorical statements from the Russian High Command that the Finns had not reached Russian territory at any point I crossed the boundary line with a Finnish ski patrol yesterday and penetrated some distance on to the Russian side.

Our course lay along the road which the Russians had used for their advance and over which they had now retreated, leaving a trail of abandoned equipment in their wake.

We reached a farmhouse which was so near the border that the Finns at the time of the sudden Russian invasion had not had time to destroy it.

Here a few days ago members of the same patrol which accompanied me had made a surprise attack on the Russians. Soviet trucks and passenger cars stood in the yard, their windshields shattered by bullets. The house itself had been largely shattered by hand grenades tossed through the windows

Shots Ring Out

About 600 yards from the frontier we left the road and took to the forest where we found two Finnish outposts digging in. We abandoned our skis at the last Finnish machine gun emplacement, a short distance from the boundary which runs through the middle of no man's land.

So close are the Russian and Finnish positions here that although one could see nothing because of the dense forest the noise of chopping, the hum of voices, with other camp sounds are plainly audible from the opposite camp.

As we cautiously crept into no man's land, ducking behind every tree, the sounds from the Russian side became ominously near and we had barely crossed the boundary line marked by a row of rough posts when one of the Finnish soldiers motioned to duck.

Several shots rang out but I was not quite sur where the firing came from. However, we all turned round and made for the emplacement where we had left our skis.

Then the Finnish soldiers who had warned me and who, it turned out, spoke a little English—in Finland one meets people who know English everywhere, even in no man's land—explained that 20 Russians had crossed a small clearing ahead of us and that one of them had apparently seen or thought he had seen something moving in our direction, although our snow capes looked convincingly like the surrounding landscape.

Back in one of the tents behind the lines we had refreshments which certainly tasted good while the Finnish soldiers and officers told stories of the recent fighting.

The head of the patrol which accompanied me related how a week before he and his men pierced the Soviet lines and ambushed a company of 200 Russians on the road, then disappeared into the woods before another Russian column advancing down the road some 300 yards away had realized what had happened.

The daring of these hooded skirmishers demoralizes the simple Russian peasants.

Unyielding Scandinavian Stand Puts Wedge in Red-Nazi Accord

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6 (AP)—Almost simultaneous protests from Sweden and Norway charging that Soviet Russian warplanes had violated their neutrality yesterday increased the growing tension between Russia and the Scandinavian States.

Both Sweden and Norway instructed their Ministers in Moscow to protest the alleged violations. These developments followed quickly upon Russian charges that Norway and Sweden were acting in an unneutral way by aiding their neighbor, Finland, in her struggle with Russia.

A Soviet Russian broadcast accused Sweden of forcing the unemployed to fight for Finland.

The Swedish protest was based on the reported bombing of the Swedish Island of Kallaks on the western side of the Bay of Bothnia, by nine Soviet planes Jan. 14.

Norway charged that several Russian planes flew over Norwegian territory between Jan. 12 and Jan. 14.

Charge Warplane Landed

The Swedes said 10 bombs were dropped on the Islet, which is 60 miles from the nearest point in Finland and is near the port of Lulea. One of the planes apparently made a forced landing on Swedish soil but Swedish planes and troops had not been able to find it yesterday.

Norway, in its note, said one Soviet plane had landed on Norwegian soil. Norwegian anti-aircraft guns fired on Soviet planes Jan. 14 near Kirkenes, on the far northern Norwegian-Finnish border.

The exchange of notes capped a day which saw Russia declaring she was not pleased over the Norwegian and Swedish replies to her protests, delivered earlier this month.

Russia's statement said Sweden's reply was particularly unsatisfactory and declared the policy of the Governments of both Norway and Sweden "conceals danger."

Newspaper Reply Positive

Scandinavian newspapers replied that their peoples would continue to help Finland.

Meanwhile reports of Red Army reinforcements gathering on Finland's frontiers today led to belief that Soviet diplomatic pressure on the Finns' Scandinavian neighbors was timed to coincide with quickened military activity.

Comment in Scandinavian newspapers on the Russian protest was widespread.

The newspaper Dagens Nyheter, of Stockholm, said "Sweden now declares that Finland's struggle for liberty never can leave the northern States indifferent."

The paper expressed the hope that the world would aid Finland and declared the "Swedish people itself tries to help as much as it can."

Finnish Smpathy Unbroken

The Stockholm paper Nya Dagligt Allehanda said Sweden had made her position clear and that now Swedish diplomacy "must be active . . . and we must prepare for all eventualities."

In Copenhagen, the newspaper Berlingske Tidende said the Swedish and Norwegian notes to Russia "expressed the interpretation and feeling which is the entire North's opinion."

In Oslo, the newspaper Dagbladet said "it is quite unreasonable to hide the fact that the sympathy of the Norwegian people is on the Finnish side. There is no reason to doubt the honesty of the Norwegian State's declaration it will keep itself strictly neutral in the war, but Norway will be unable to yield to claims from the Russian side, which would mean a break of neutrality against Finland."

Moscow's bickering with Scandinavan "neutrals" raises a grave issue for Germany. Extension of the Russo-Finnish war to engulf Sweden and Norway, at which Moscow hints, would operate automatically to cut Germany off from vitally needed Scandinavian resources, including Swedish iron.

Complete war in the Baltic, with Scandinavia aligned formally with Finland against Russia, would confront Berlin with a prospect of being further throttled economically at a time when she can least afford it, due to increasing pressure of the Allied sea siege against her

Coldest Weather in 25 Years, 51° Sub-Zero, Strikes Finland

By the Associated Press

Finland's most severe weather in 25 years—it was 51 below zero Fahreiheit in some parts today—brought new hardships to the inhabitants of raided cities.

Temporary repairs of damaged buildings in such hard-hit cities as Viborg, Tampere, and Abo were spurred by the cold.

Sixty Russian bombing planes dropped more than 600 bombs in the interior of Finland yesterday, Finnish official sources said, bringing the officially recorded bombing casualties since Jan. 7 to 21 dead and 140 wounded.

Private sources, however, estimated the casualties as much higher.

Small Villages Affected

Suffering in the smaller villages was said to be particularly intense because of difficulties encountered by air raid victims in finding other shelter when their homes were bombed or burned.

An unconfirmed report said the village of Ekenas, on the southwest tip of Finland, was almost demolished yesterday. More than half of its 700 homes were said to have been destroyed and the inhabitants forced to struggle through bitter weather to other refuges.

This report said that Soviet warplanes dropped several heavy bombs, blowing most of the village to pieces. Casualties were small because the populace had taken refuge in the fields.

Many smaller villages had great difficulty extinguishing fires started by the raids because hose lines froze quickly.

Soviet bombers had roared over Southern and Western Finland yesterday, bombing more than a score of cities

In Viborg one whole street of shops was demolished and buildings were set afire.

On the military front the biting cold appeared to have stalled large scale operations, at least temporarily.

Effort to Break Morale

Finnish sources expressed belief that the extensive air raids of yesterday and today were part of a Russian attempt to break civilian morale in an effort to weaken resistance at the front.

Soviet Russia's difficulties in sending supplies to its forces of invasion on the Karelian Front are expected to prove as helpful to the Finns here as the cold has on other fronts.

The slackening of warfare on the Isthmus has been attributed to Russian transport inadequacy. There are stated to be indications that some of the Red troops are receiving short rations and these only frozen meat and bread.

The Isthmus terrain is stated to be "overloaded" with Red soldiers —estimated at 400,000.

A very heavy strain, it is said, must have been placed on the railway lines to Leningrad which are needed now both for the population of the city itself and for maintenance of Soviet troops on the Isthmus.

Leningrad, a city of 2,776,000, is about 50 miles southeast of this front.

They Get Medals

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (AP)—Decoration of 2,606 men "for carrying out in exemplary manner the battle tasks set by their command on the front in the struggle against Finnish White Guards and for valor and courage in doing so" was announced today by Tass, official news agency.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

HAMMOND'S
noted for
WOOL
since 1821
Write for patterns
HAMMOND'S Ltd.
Paragon Sq., Hull

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
WALKERS
OF HARROGATE
SPECIALISTS IN
PERIOD and MODERN FURNITURE
INTERIOR DECORATORS
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN CARPETS AND FABRICS
32, PARLIAMEN. ST. TEL. 4229

Binns Limited
Everything for Everybody at Nine Great Shopping Centres
SUNDERLAND W.HARTLEPOOL EDINBURGH
DARLINGTON SOUTH SHIELDS DUMFRIES
MIDDLESBROUGH NEWCASTLE CARLISLE
RESTAURANT AT EACH STORE

It's No Secret
that you can rely upon advertising published in The Christian Science Monitor. It is well known that the Monitor is a dependable source of buying guidance.

The Baby Shop

THE BABY SHOP
now in the new extension
We've made it the most charming, most convenient place in the world for you to shop for baby. It is quiet and secluded so that you may make an unhurried choice in a most appropriate atmosphere. The assistants are competent and willing to give advice on any point of which you may be in doubt. We've filled it with all the delights of a mother's heart —everything to fulfil the joys of babyhood. Layettes and clothes; gifts and toiletries; prams and nursery furniture.
SCHOFIELD'S
The Headrow, Leeds 1, England

Covent Garden Carries On

Schulze

Where Londoners Go to Buy Their Vegetables
Baskets, baskets, baskets. And when this Covent Garden porter ends his run he will go right back and get some more baskets. London's great vegetable, fruit and flower market in the shadow of its famed opera house, is a world of baskets.

Opera-to-Vegetables Pageant Continues as Usual in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In spite of everything Covent Garden carries on.

Covent Garden is well known the world over for its opera festivals. But this isn't a story of the opera. It is the other Covent Garden which has always begun to work when the last applause inside the big opera house has died away and the scene outside begins to change. Then limousines are replaced by vans loaded with vegetables and fruit, and the folk in evening dress who listened to Verdi and Mozart are replaced by people anxious to hear the prices of the day for plums and salads and bunches of violets.

Still it is much the same. At 3 o'clock in the morning the first shops open their doors, the first sellers and buyers appear. Most of the vegetables and fruit which London eats arrive at Covent Garden from the country to be sorted and sent on their way to the shops and the markets, ready to be bought and cooked by millions of housewives.

Buying and Selling Days

There are two kinds of days: "buying" days on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, "selling days on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. That means that sometimes the wholesale and sometimes the retail trade plays the main part.

This "vegetable-theater" of London has its behind-the-scene too, like any other stage. Special effects keep the action going. For instance, there is a complete exhibition in the street—an agent for greens has samples of his complete stock built up around his improvised office. He has a desk. And he has fixed up a roof to protect him against sun, or more usually, rain. Here he has his conferences with the buyers who will themselves be sellers tomorrow.

In another part of the market a big pea business is in full swing. Hundreds of women shell the peas and a number of men strain them through large strainers, so that the housewife receives them ready for the pot. The flower market knows well the roadside workshop which manufactures all the necessary supports for table decorations to order while you wait. The famous flower-women of Piccadilly Circus come here to buy. Young boys have established a special service; they watch the vans and perambulators in which the flowers are carried home while the owners go about their business. A corner is reserved for a man who deals only in tissue-paper indispensable for wrapping in even the smallest flower shop.

Porters Provide "Show"

The latest attraction of Covent Garden, however, is a young unemployed man who has evolved the idea of lending aprons. He walks from stall to stall and his original idea has founded quite a flourishing business.

Perhaps the most attractive display for the eyes is given by the porters. They balance countless baskets and boxes on their heads and safely find their way through the crowds, saluting their friends, and often stopping to chat on the way.

All business is done in a few hours. Precise police orders tell when each street has to be cleared of vans. Policemen keep watch over organization and cleanliness. So when the office girls arrive at their work between the Strand, Bow Street, and Southampton Row, they do not get the slightest reminder that between the finale of the grand opera and the start of their work behind typewriters, thousands of pounds have been turned over in vegetables and flowers, and numerous people have earned their living on the sidelines of Covent Garden market.

Australia's Alphabet Voters Force Change in Ballot Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—There is nothing radically wrong with the present Australian system of voting, but it is proving just a little disillusioning to those who solicit the votes of the constituencies.

The situation which has caused the Government to bring in legislation to change the system is this:

The Australian elector has an eye to the quickest way of getting his voting job done. So, when he sees a long list of candidates for the Senate—which is elected under a complicated preferential system—his natural impulse is to vote for the names at the top of the list.

The names on the ballot paper being in alphabetical order, those beginning with A have been liable to turn out victorious, while S's and W's and others low on the list, who might have far greater political prestige, found themselves out in the cold.

How Votes Were Cast

Labor's gains in the 1937 election were explained in no small measure by an ingenious choice of candidates having names beginning with the first letters of the alphabet.

Labor gained all the New South Wales seats, for example, with a team all of whose names began with A, which gave them the strategic position on the ballot paper, thus attracting the suffrages of bewildered and inexperienced voters.

Queensland elected Labor Senators, one of the names beginning with B and the other two with C. The insignificant Social Credit Party in that state polled astonishingly well with a team of three candidates all with names beginning with A. In Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, too, Labor chose men whose names ensured their being at the top of the ballot paper.

Groups to Draw

After the election in 1937, the late Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons declared the situation a travesty of electoral justice and the Government has now produced the necessary legislation to alter it.

By this legislation the order of names on the ballot paper will be determined by a public draw conducted by the electoral officers after the close of the nominations.

Senate party teams will be grouped on the ballot paper as now, but the draw will determine the order in which the groups shall be placed and candidates within the group may prescribe by mutual agreement, the order in which their names shall be placed in the group. If it does not remove the Australian's instinctive preference for the top names, it will at least ensure that those names will not necessarily begin with the first letters of the alphabet.

The bill, which is opposed by Labor, has passed the Senate. It is intended to apply the same system to the placing of names on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives, which have hitherto been arranged on a similar, though simpler method.

[Australia's problem apparently is not an isolated one. Under Kentucky law, firms printing the ballots for some elections were required to rotate the names of the candidates every 50 ballots, so that each name appeared at the top of the ballot at least once in precinct books. In other elections Kentucky candidates draw for ballot position.]

Yukon Annexation Due for a Delay

OTTAWA (CP)—Further discussion of the proposal whereby the Province of British Columbia would annex the Yukon probably will be deferred until Parliament has received and studied the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, it was learned Jan. 15. The report will be tabled soon after Parliament opens on Jan. 25.

The International Joint Commission is scheduled to meet Jan. 24 to compare notes on the project to build the British Columbia-Alaska highway.

Both United States and Canadian sections of the Commission made separate airplane flights over projected routes during the summer, and have co-ordinated the information obtained with data gained from ground survey parties.

Princesses Home

LONDON (AP)—Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose returned to Buckingham Palace Jan. 16 for the first time since before the war.

They came here from Sandringham Castle with their father and mother, King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Soviet Attack On Finns Found Lesson to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The valiant defense of the Finnish Republic against the Soviet Russian invasion has demonstrated again to the world the axiom that a free man is worth at least a dozen serfs, according to Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War.

Speaking to the New York State Bankers' Association here last night, Mr. Johnson urged a preparedness program for the United States that would safeguard the Western Hemisphere against invasion. He said he hoped the Finns would get every military supply they need to maintain their freedom.

"The Finns know the business of fighting," Mr. Johnson said, "while among their adversaries politics and purges stymie the officers in command and blind submission dominates the men in the ranks."

Great Object Lesson

The great object lesson the United States can learn from the war in Finland is that this country must depend on reserves of war equipment rather than on geographic obstacles, Mr. Johnson held. Moreover, he added, American troops must be prepared for combat in the Arctic or the tropics, in winter or summer, because "we are pledged to Hemisphere defense."

"We can afford reserves," he continued. "We should strive to have on hand the necessary equipment for a million men. We are trying to educate American industry to make munitions for which there are no peacetime demands, but even if it became fully trained, it would be months and months after M-day before it could get into mass production that a major war demands. To provide for a munitions reserve, there should, therefore, be a wise, long-range national defense policy.

More Lessons Provided

"There are many more lessons to be derived from the war in Finland. Nature has been kind to the Finns. It has provided them with terrain and climate that should have discouraged a prudent invader, yet they were attacked. They are repelling their enemy because they were ready with an army that was well-equipped, well-fed, and well-trained.

"Nature has been kind to us, too. We, also, have obstacles that should discourage attack. We need have no fear at present, at least, of an invader who is guided by prudence and good judgment. We must guard ourselves, however, against those who occasionally go berserk. They may lose in the end, but while on their rampage they can do a lot of damage.

"Let us, therefore, complete the organization and equipment of our M-day troops, our Regular Army and our National Guard, and let us train them for any possible emergency."

President Gets Economy Right in His Own Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The House Appropriations Committee gave President Roosevelt economy today, and gave it to him with a vengeance.

It reported out a $1,100,212,307 independent offices supply bill which eliminated all funds for two important sections of the President's own executie office.

It also cut funds for other Government agencies which placed the total of the bill $94,492,166 below Mr. Roosevelt's 1941 budget estimates and $15,233,625 below funds being spent this year.

The Committee cut out all funds for the National Resources Planning Board which President Roosevelt had budgeted for $1,105,000 and for the Office of Government Reports. The funds for these two agencies, amounting to $2,115,000 were dropped from the bill on the ground that Congress had passed no law authorizing the continuance of the agencies. With other reductions, the Committee's action left President Roosevelt's Executive Office appropriation at $1,334,850 or $2,136,400 below the budget estimate and $1,439,380 below the current year, but the big savings proposed by the Appropriations Committee and reported out to the full House today did not come here.

Smashes Ship Fund

The biggest and most impressive cut came in a $100,000,000 ship construction fund provided for the United States Maritime Commission by the budget. It was disclosed that the original subcommittee cut this down to $75,000,000, while the full committee lopped off another $50,000,000, leaving the fund only one-quarter as large as Mr. Roosevelt had first called for.

The independent offices appropriations bill, reported to the House, is the first of the big fiscal measures, and probably the largest of them. It will be the testing ground, according to many, for economy sentiment in Congress This view, however, is disputed in other circles. Frequently Congress, and particularly the House, makes a play of economy and then more than makes up all that it has saved by later grants to the farmers, relief workers or other powerful pressure organizations.

Only yesterday the National Rivers and Harbors Congress announced plans to enforce larger grants from Congress, while farm organizations are demanding hundreds of millions for unbudgeted parity payments.

Veterans Cut Only Slight

The single biggest item in today's bill was the politically sensitive Veterans' Administration appropriation. Mr. Roosevelt recommended $580,640,544 for this enormous item, and the Committee reduced the amount by only $460,000. Most of the veterans' payments, however, are fixed charges which make alteration difficult.

Another big item on which attention centers was the public building construction fund. The Committee cut it down to $20,250,000, which is $25,545,000 below the 1940 appropriation, and about $5,000,000 less than Mr. Roosevelt had recommended.

In the public building construction item the Committee disallowed $5,970,000 for land purchase and start of construction of five buildings in the District of Columbia. They were the General Accounting Office, Federal Office, Bureau of Economic, Heating Plant, and State Department Annex Buildings.

Other items follow: Public roads appropriations estimates were cut $5,000,000 by reducing the grade crossing fund to $25,000,000 and leaving the public lands highways fund at $1,000,000. The subcommittee had doubled the public lands highways fund but the full committee disallowed the increase.

For USHA contributions to building programs, the Committee recommended $10,000,000, a reduction of $5,000,000 from the budget.

CAA—$27,900,693, $1,020,930 below the budget, but $2,382,693 increase over the current funds.

Civil Service Commission—$5,000,000, an increase of $750,000 over current funds but $295,896 below the budget.

FCC—$2,116,340, an increase of $278,165 over the 1940 appropriation, and $8,660 below the budget.

FPC—$2,435,000 a decrease of $195,000 below the current year.

FTC—$2,300,000, the budget figure.

FWA—$15,863,270, an increase of $1,265,603 over 1940, and $117,290 below the budget.

ICC—$9,058,750, an increase of $110,750 over 1940, and $39,960 below the budget.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics — $2,775,000, the budget figure and an increase of $948,980 over 1940.

TVA As Called For

SEC—$5,330,000, the budget figure.

TVA — $40,000,000, the budget recommendation.

Maritime Commission—$25,000,000, a reduction of $75,000,000. The committee, however, approved $150,000,000 contract authorizations.

Veterans Administration—$580,180,544, an increase of $344,766,375 over 1940, and $460,000 below the budget. Pensions were increased $24,429,304.

The committee allowed $46,925,000 for the federal loan agency, the budget estimate. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was allowed $1,350,000 from its earnings; the FHA $13,300,000 from its income; the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. $300,000 from its income; the HOLC $22,080,000 from its funds, and the RFC $9,250,000.

Representative Claude V. Parsons (D) of Illinois asked Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, in charge of the bill, why the National Resources Planning Board and the office of government reports were left out and Mr. Woodrum reiterated that the agencies for which Mr. Roosevelt had made estimates were not authorized by law.

Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri said that a recommendation would soon be sent up to re-establish them as permanent agencies.

Alaska Flies High

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress learned Jan. 16 the extent to which Alaska has abandoned the dog-team for the airplane.

Chairman Robert H. Hinckley of the Civil Aeronautics Authority told a House Appropriations Subcommittee that on a population basis there were 116 times as many commercial airplanes in Alaska as in the United States.

There are 70 times more miles flown there per capita than in the United States, he added, 23 times more passengers carried, 48 times as much mail and 1,034 times as much freight.

Tests Come High

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Service Commission reported to Congress Jan. 16 that on June 30, 1939, it had 384,000 sets of examination papers on hand to be graded. During the year which ended that day, the Commission had graded 361,000 sets. This was one of the reasons the Commission gave for asking an increased appropriation.

Hard on Floors

WASHINGTON (AP)—More tourists visited the White House during the past fiscal year, Congress learned Jan. 16, than in any previous year in the Executive Mansion's history. As a result, Capt. Howard Ker told a House Appropriations Subcommittee, an extra houseman would have to be appointed.

"The constant traffic, particularly in the public areas of the White House, has got beyond the ability of two housemen to keep it in respectable condition," Mr. Ker added.

Stock Pools Dry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress heard Jan. 16 that the Securities Commission had just about wiped out manipulation abuses on the stock exchanges. Chairman Jerome Frank of the Commission told a House Appropriations Subcommittee:

"Occasionally somebody tries to get away with it but our detection system catches him before he gets very far and we have suspended several important brokers from memberships. The big stock market pools of the old days are gone forever."

Taxpayers' News

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois told Congress Jan. 16 there was a possibility the Home Owners Loan Corporation might suffer a huge loss through its extensive activities.

Originally, the HOLC made 1,017,827 loans totaling slightly more than $3,000,000,000, Mr. Dirksen said in a prepared statement, and only about 54,000 loans have been paid in full. As of last Oct. 31, he added, 207,559 borrowers were in default a total of $91,667,929 and 165,856 pieces of property were carried on the corporation's property account as foreclosure cases.

More Speed Due

WASHINGTON (AP) — Airplane speeds of 500 miles an hour are considered likely within two years and speeds in excess of that are possible if propellers can be improved, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics reported Jan. 16.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Liverpool's Foremost Fashion Specialist
George Henry Lee & Co Ltd
are now making special displays of
NEW AUTUMN MERCHANDISE
Basnett St. Royal 7070 Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES
SHOP AT
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in: Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes etc.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

Listening to debate in House on anti-lynching bill causes him to reflect on early days.

Following is the eighth in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—These days I have seen a dramatic demonstration of the timelessness of history. I listened to debates in the House of Representatives similar to those which took place at the Continental Congress 150 years ago. It was during the discussion of the so-called anti-lynching bill.

Fundamental moral facts and not casual events or fleeting political decisions are what determine the fate of nations. One such fact that has had an incalculable influence on America for three full centuries was the landing at Jamestown of 20 black slaves in 1619.

It is now 1940. During the 321 years that have passed, our Nation has grown from a few hundred people to more than 130,000,000 We have developed from a tiny group of utterly insignificant colonies to the most powerful single state on earth. Yet that basal problem which we created on that day when we brought Africans here in chains still abides.

Looking Backward

As I sat in the beautiful Capitol of the United States of America with autos racing through the streets, electric lights in every home, telephones working, radios raging, I was taken back to the time when there was no Washington, no Capitol, no autos, and no electrical devices, back to Plymouth Rock and Williamsburg, to Bibles, little churches, fervent prayers, to covenants concerning self-government, to defiant declarations, "Give me liberty or give me death!"—and to Negroes brought here to be sold. Then began what James Truslow Adams calls "The American Tragedy." Then a shadow was cast over America, which still rests upon Congress and the land.

As I sat in the House, hearing Representatives furiously attack one another about the anti-lynching bill, the years, the decades, the centuries were swept away. A long panorama of history passed before me. Step by step it took me back through the present South through the assassination of a President, a terrible war, a Supreme Court decision saying that Negroes are not endowed with human rights, compromising compromises, flaming disputes among Webster, Calhoun, and a multitude of other eloquent men, and the Constitutional Congress, clear to the landing of those men whom we brought here to degrade.

Slaves in North Once

At first there were slaves in practically all the colonies. Massachusetts newspapers advertised the sale of slaves as late as 1781. In 1780 there were estimated to be 32,000 slaves in New York and New Jersey. No other single fact has so vitiated our morals and politics in this land "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," as the persistent attempt to deprive a great body of our fellow human beings of equality.

That is the issue, one aspect of which has been decided by the House and which will now come before the Senate. In certain areas of our America, Negroes are not always assured of the protection of the law. The State on occasions does not exist for them. They can be attacked and executed without trial, whether guilty or innocent A group of citizens under certain circumstances may play the role of a State and with impunity destroy other citizens. It is stated that not 1 per cent of such executioners are ever called to account. Such a situation undermines the morality the self-respect, and the integrity of us white men. We must show ourselves opposed to it.

Fortunately, this kind of lawlessness is diminishing. It has been computed that before 1892 the number of lynchings averaged 155 yearly; during the next 10 years they dropped to 133 annually; then to 89; in 1925 there were 20; in 1936, 9; in 1937, 8; in 1938, 6, and last year 2 or 3. This is a very decided improvement, which must be gratifying to every American who loves his country and its flag

Some Other Sides

In connection with this type of lawlessness and with this Congressional debate, it is fair to point out, also, that at times more flagrant instances of lawlessness occur in some of the great cities of the Northern States than the lynching of Negroes in the South.

In addition, it can be stated with complete assurance that in this action partisan politics of a common sort plays a vital role. Surely no objective observer could deny that one of the motives of some of the supporters of this bill is a desire to gain votes in coming elections.

The regional individuality of America is an indispensable substitution for historical traditions and must be preserved. We need diversity in unity and should show great patience before authorizing our central government coercively to intervene in regional affairs. It is certainly necessary at time, but we should not take such action hastily. But this action against lynching is not hasty.

It is always well to note and appreciate how far we have come on the way toward reconciliation and brotherhood. The statues in our Capitol here at Washington are a symbol of that. Under one roof you see General Lee and General Grant, President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. In their midst is Will Rogers, holding his hands in his pockets. At first sight he seems grotesque. What is provincial Will Rogers doing here with these Presidents and soldiers? What did he ever achieve?

Yet Somehow Magnificent

On second sight, this assembling seems magnificent. We Americans don't care much for generals. And we can't all be Presidents. But most of us imagine we're very similar to what we imagine Will Rogers was, an honest, hearty, successful, kind man, with lots of horse sense. There we all are in the Capitol; orth, South, West. I saw no statute of Seward in Richmond, no statute of Jefferson Davis in Boston. But here in Washington we are all together And together we belong.

The Union is preserved. The American nation is one. And to the cause of strengthening that unity we should give our complete devotion. We should avoid offences and exalt love.

But we cannot found brotherhood on falsehood or deception. When we lynch and condone lynching, we cannot even talk of rights or justice Democratic people who condone lynching are false. Christians who condone lynching are false. Let us not deceive ourselves. Brotherhood is based on justice. One can have no freedom unless he grants freedom.

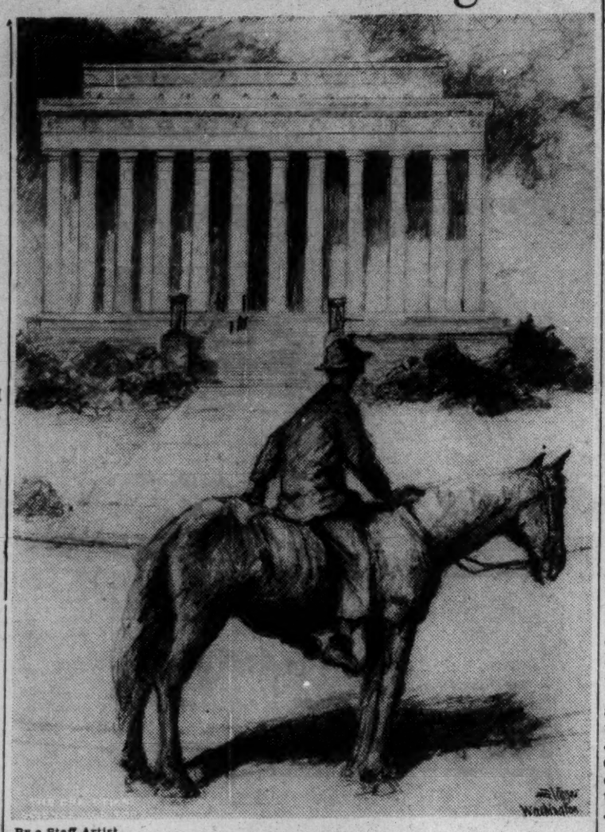
Mostly a Moral Issue

In spite of all party politics and economic interests this is predominantly a moral issue. Our kind of a State cannot endure if it lies to itself.

The most important force in America comes from its churches But we cannot pray or sing songs in our churches if we condone lynching. That is lying to ourselves before God himself.

The second greatest force is our faith in democracy. But that is a mockery, if we condone lynching. The foundation on which America is built would be undermined.

This is an issue affecting the character of all Americans. Many matters don't, but this one does. Because it is a basic moral issue of elemental justice. We brought those Negroes here We settled them in our land. The responsibility is wholly ours.



By a Staff Artist

'Yassir, Mistuh Lincolm'

Negro lad from across the Potomac in Virginia pauses in homage before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

Pennsylvania Resorts Schedule Snow Events

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Exceptional heavy snow fall and good outdoor sports weather has enabled Pennsylvania resorts to schedule a series of winter sports events. On February 2 an annual Snow Ball will open Winter Carnival Week at Kane, located in McKean County. There will be trail parties, cross-country hikes and intra-club meets during that week as well as for the remainder of the season.

Along with other sports, Cook Forest Park, in northwestern Pennsylvania, has arranged an unusual feature in "tally-ho" sled ride over trails that wind through the woods. This is a special event on weekends.

Pocono Manor, 15 miles north of Stroudsburgs, will present an Ice Carnival Feb. 9 to 12. The Pocono Manor, Buck Hill, and Skytop, all well known Pennsylvania resorts, compete in the Dog Sled Derby held at Pocono Manor Feb. 14, 15, and 16.

Onawa Lodge, at Mountainhome, another Pocono resort, holds a mid-winter reunion on the weekend of Jan. 19. An elaborate winter sports carnival is planned in which one of the most exciting events will be the down-mountain ski race on Jan. 21.

Transportation facilities are more than adequate to these Pocono resorts with airlines, railroads, and busses offering frequent service. Highways are kept open making it possible for winter sports enthusiasts to reach vacation areas safely and in good time.

* * *

The longest glacier ski run in the world is now available to Jasper Park visitors. The run, from the summit of Mount Snow Dome, altitude 11,340 feet, to the nose of the Athabaska Glacier, near the Columbia Icefield Chalet, is approximately seven miles in length and descends some 5,000 vertical feet.

* * *

With double daily streamlined train service now available from Jacksonville, Fla., to the Indian River Country, Palm Beach, and Miami, thousands of travelers are stopping off at this Gateway to the South for both long and short visits. The Henry M. Flagler, new streamliner running daily between Jacksonville and Miami—is experiencing capacity booking between these points. Through Pullmans and coaches from all mid-Western cities converge on Jacksonville daily, and local railroad officials find that many are detraining here for "break-in-the-journey" visits.

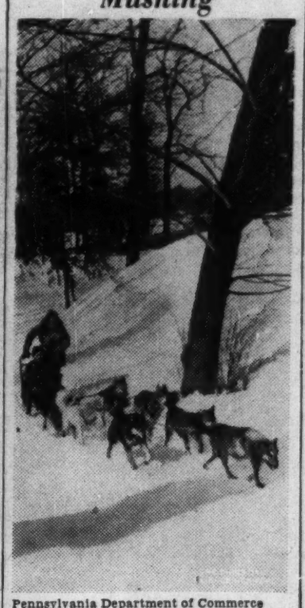
* * *

The American Republics Line, a subsidiary of Moore-McCormack Lines, is now operating a fleet of new combination passenger and freight vessels to the east coast of South America, supplementing its regular deluxe passenger service. These new motor ships are the most modern vessels of their type and accommodate 12 pasesngers in six double rooms with private showers. Boston is scheduled as a port of call for this new service. In addition to calling at Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, many of the vessels also call at Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Grande and Angra.

* * *

Because of the retarded state of land transportation of South America, where the high Andes make railway construction and operation difficult, the advantages of aviation over other forms of travel are far more marked than they are in the States, says Robert Matthews of the American Express Travel Service. In Colombia the journey from Barranquilla to Cartagena takes 24 hours by boat, but one can make the same trip in 40 minutes by plane, and at cost of only $7.

Mushing



Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania Sport

Winter resorts are featuring dog sled rides, skiing, skating and tobogganing

Tax Expansion Ebb Revealed by Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A gradual balancing of state budgets, and the inability of legislators to find any more "economical" taxes, have combined to end the period of tax expansion which marked the depression years since 1931.

There was a tapering off in 1938 and 1939, the Federation of Tax Administrators here reports after surveying accomplishments of the 44 state legislatures which met last year.

Public Dissatisfaction

The trend is partly due to the exhaustion of types of taxation which can be imposed without boosting collection costs too high, or bringing public dissatisfaction to the point of open rebellion, experts declare. It is due also, however, to the fact that the states have gone far to solve income problems. Adoption of the sales tax and spread of income taxes, along with minor levies, have done the job.

The tobacco tax was adopted by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, bringing to 26 the number of states so drawing revenue.

New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota voted use taxes, which supplement sales taxes already in effect by making similar levies on articles purchased outside the State for use inside. All but six of 23 states with sales taxes now have use taxes also.

Another Major Change

The only other major change in 1939 on the tax map was adoption of an income tax for the District of Columbia, which will be at a rate of 1 to 3 per cent on incomes of $5,000 or more.

In seven states tax proposals submitted to voters were defeated, leaving the record for both legislators and voters fairly clear on this question.

A survey of existing state taxes shows that all of them collect on gasoline, motor vehicles, and pay rolls (unemployment compensation). Death taxes are levied in all states but Nevada. All states but Kansas, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, which are otherwise dry and levy taxes on 3.2 per cent beer, collect on alcoholic beverages. In 34 states a property tax is applied, with 14 of them collecting on real property, intangibles, and tangible personalty.

Five states, Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, North Dakota, and Utah, tax people in all nine of the major classifications, gasoline, motor vehicle, pay roll, property, incomes, sales, use, tobacco, and alocholic beverages.

Committee Hears 'Yes-No' Version Of Cotton Picking

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (AP)—Conflicting versions of the 1937 cotton picking situation in Arizona are in the records of the Senate Civil Liberties committee.

At yesterday's hearing, Chairman Robert M. La Follette called witnesses who both contended and denied that advertising had caused such a surplus of laborers that pickers' wages were forced to a place where Federal funds were necessary to keep some from starving.

Orin Cassomer of San Francisco, investigator for the research division of the Works Projects Administration, said wages were well below those paid in California.

"We found that the primary cause of the difficulty was that workers had been recruited in excess of labor requirements," he declared.

In contradiction, Manager A. E. Taber of the Farm Labor Service, a Phoenix organization maintained by cotton ginners, declared that there was never an over supply of labor except at the end of the season.

J. R. McDougal, Arizona Deputy State Welfare Commissioner, testified that the Farm Settlement Administration arranged surplus food for some 16,000 persons after the 1937 harvest. He said the State could not help them because of three-year residence requirements.

Travertine Rock Quarry in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—Travertine, building stone used by the ancient Romans, is now obtained in one spot in the United States. Deposits were discovered several years ago at Samoset, Fla., one mile south of Manatee on the Manatee-Sarasota Highway.

So great is the demand for this precious building material that European quarries are rapidly becoming exhausted. Explorations at Samoset show approximately 7,000,000 cubic feet of travertine rock.

Certain characteristics of Florida travertine are not found in Roman and other varieties. The Florida stone is tougher and cuts with less waste in any direction Roman travertine is brittle and can be cut in only one direction.

Its durability, texture and inherent properties that make it almost sound proof, combine to make it valuable in the building field today.

Travertine is a re-deposition of lime, after having been taken into solution and again weathered to hardness. This deposit occurred in an area that once was a deep body of water and during a time known as the mid-Miocene period.

Visitors are welcomed at the quarries to observe the interesting and comparatively simple methods of quarrying. A feature of this little town is its unique school building—the only one in the United States constructed of travertine.

Sickness Insurance Plan Defeated for Third Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The recent drive to introduce compulsory sickness insurance in the United States with the aid of Federal subsidies—third of the major moves that have been made this century—has been suddenly terminated by President Roosevelt's decision to lay aside the Wagner national health bill, according to general opinion at the capital.

The issue, however, has persistence and has not yet been cast into oblivion, observe medical critics, although for the present unexpectedly pushed into the background. They point out that sponsors of compulsory sickness insurance are led by a number of Federal officials of influence who may be expected to revive the movement if they find opportunity

The campaign just ended was, in fact, worked up by a group of Federal officials—and it was the implication of Government support for the system which their position in Washington conveyed that gave the plan a force it never had before. At the prospect of Government backing for compulsory sickness insurance, the medical world became disturbed. Medical opposition swiftly proved widespread and militant.

Collapsed in Day

Despite promotion of the move by lesser officials, its disposition remained in the hands of the top official, the President, and when he ruled against the Wagner bill, the movement which had been in process of building for five years collapsed for the present, as capital observers see it, in a day.

If in the many years that sickness insurance has been before the country it had won a large measure of earnest public support, opponents assert that even a President might not have been able to deflate so instantaneously a movement so painstakingly manufactured.

It is just 20 years since the first substantial campaign for compulsory sickness insurance finally wore itself out. The initial urge took its impetus from Great Britain's adoption of the system in 1911. The prime mover at that time was the American Association for Labor Legislation. Between 1915 and 1919 a dozen States appointed commissions to study the system. The World War intervened to snuff out interest, no State acted, and no new approach to lawmaking developed until 1935 Then Congress, in its enthusiasm for social insurance, came close to adopting compulsory sickness insurance when it passed the Social Security Act.

Adopts New Front

In its current revival the issue took on an entirely new front from that of the public campaign of a score of years ago. While the present drive was managed by Government officials, the first was conducted by private citizens. The first campaign was made among the States, the second was directed at the Federal Government. The first was opposed chiefly by insurance companies, the second by the organized medical profession.

The type of proposed legislation also changed with the years The original campaign sought to get the States to act one by one. The movement just ended espoused the more effective plan of Federal pressure by an offer of Federal subsidies to encourage States to adopt the system—the program embodied in the Wagner bill.

Apparent submergence of compulsory sickness insurance for the time being brings comments such as the following from Federal officials and other figures in the controversy which has disturbed the medical world for the past year and a half.

"There will be no legislation by Congress for compulsory sickness insurance this year. The Wagner bill is not the way to meet the need. For any health program, you have got to have the co-operation of the doctors, which was lacking to the sickness insurance feature of the Wagner bill."

"The Wagner bill has no chance of going through Congress as is The conservative trend throughout the country has reached the members of Congress, and this trend is against further social insurance President Roosevelt has been cooling toward compulsory sickness insurance. There is a definite recession of interest in it. The issue, however, is likely to come up again next year if a New Deal candidate is elected, and will be with us for some time. I expect changes in the medical profession, but not compulsory insurance"

"Compulsory sickness insurance has lost in Congress this year and possibly permanently, though we shall hear more of it."

"Health insurance is not finished, bills calling for it will be up in Congress and in State Legislatures this winter, but there is not much chance for them."

On the other hand, an enthusiastic spokesman for the Wagner bill declared: "The President did not shut the door on the Wagner bill. Anybody who takes that definite stand may get a jolt. In his press conference he was specifically asked if he meant to scrap the Wagner bill, and he said no. In the short session of Congress held in a Presidential election year, it is not likely that any new legislation will get through But, all the same, if the Administration should want several new issues before election, the Wagner bill might be taken up."

Admittedly this interpretation goes counter to the common view in Washington that the President had sidetracked the Wagner bill by saying it would cost too much and would give Federal subsidies to States already sufficiently supplied with medical facilities as well as to States poorly equipped. Mr. Roosevelt also offered his alternate program of a much more moderate plan of hospital building in rural areas without hospitals, and said he would not endeavor to have a general health program on a national basis adopted at this session of Congress.

Canada Invites Tourists

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King in a recent statement issued a general invitation to United States citizens to visit Canada this year.

The statement was released after President Roosevelt in Washington proclaimed 1940 as "Travel America Year," a move which Leo Dolan, Chief of the Canadian Travel Bureau and Permanent Chairman of the Inter-American Travel Congress, said was "the most striking development in the history of the travel industry on this continent."

"Citizens of the United States in large numbers visited Canada last year for holiday recreation, education and business," the Prime Minister said in his statement addressed to Americans. "If you were a visitor, we hope your stay in Canada was a pleasant one and that you will visit our country again.

"We extend to all who were not among our visitors a cordial invitation to come to Canada this year to see our wonderful country. To visit Canada you have only to cross the most peaceful international boundary in the world. You do not require a passport.

"You may move about as freely as you do in your own country You may leave Canada with the same informality and ease.

"On behalf of the Canadian people, I invite you to visit us this year."

Park May Become Holmes Memorial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, proposed Jan. 15 establishing a park behind the Supreme Court Building in memory of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The suggestion was made to Mr. Justices Stone, Roberts and Frankfurter and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, members of a commission to establish a suitable memorial to Mr. Justice Holmes.

The park is one of several different ideas submitted to the commission. Others were establishing a law library at the old residence in Washington of Mr. Holmes and making the home itself a memorial. Mr. Holmes left his estate, estimated at $329,000, to the United States Government and with these funds it was proposed to establish a memorial to him.

Glass Blackboards In Colors the Latest

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The glass industry, which brought out many such gadgets as dime banks, glass bricks and fancy book-ends to expand its markets during the depression years, Jan. 16 announced a new one—a glass blackboard in ivory, green or black.

Dark chalk is used on the ivory colored board and light chalk on the green and black products. The producers explained the board would aid students and give school decorators more leeway in working out color and lighting schemes.

Former Judge Manton Seeks to Clear His Name

WASHINGTON (AP) — Asserting that the lower courts had afforded him "no reasonable chance" to clear himself, former Federal Circuit Judge Martin T. Manton of New York asked the Supreme Court Jan. 15 to review his conviction on a charge of conspiracy to sell judicial favors.

In a petition to the court, Manton's attorneys argued that public policy demanded that Manton be given every opportunity to clear himself, if he could, because such a conviction "tends to destroy the confidence of the people in the courts."

Prizes Awarded By Homecraft Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A fragile Duncan Phyfe table won the first award for E. E. Studley in the recent annual exhibit and craftsmanship competition of the San Diego Homecraft club. Like all of the other 135 projects exhibited, Mr. Studley's table was built in his spare time in his workshop.

The glistening top of the table was cut out of a myrtle plank which Mr. Studley salvaged out of a fire several years ago. Second award went to J. W. Henderson for a small coffee table; Hulbert Hall won third with his group of veneered and inlaid card tables, while J. L. Ballinger took fourth place for his handy revolving book rack.

Entered in the year's competition were inlaid turnings, tables, chairs, table lamps, turned bowls and dozens of other home-made projects.

Another Homecraft club project, 350 toys for one of the local children's homes, was on exhibit.

To Monitor Readers

Many of you have been kind enough to recommend this friendly inn to your friends, for which we thank you very much. Anticipating the pleasure of greeting more guests to our growing fold, we are advertising in the Monitor for the first time to say "Welcome to the Park Chambers, where genuine, old-fashioned hospitality still reigns".

Within the hub yet out of the hubbub. One block from 5th Avenue and ever-beautiful Central Park. 5 minutes' walk to Radio City. Cheerful, charmingly furnished rooms from $3 single —$4 double. Write for reservations and a free "Guide-Map" of New York. May we expect you soon?

HOTEL
PARK CHAMBERS
68 West 58th St. at 6th Ave.
A. D'Arcy, Manager

Travel

Carnival

Rio de Janeiro—Gayest City of the Americas—Invites You to Enjoy the Merriment

February 4-5-6-7

when the Cariocas burst forth into three glorious days and nights of colorful singing, dancing, flower-flinging Mardi Gras, the world's most famous festival.

Special Rio Carnival Sailing

S. S. BRAZIL

Leaves 6 P. M. Jan. 24th

Reaching Rio in time to enjoy the height of the festivities—remaining in port using the ship as your hotel until the end of the celebration. Visitors wishing to return immediately after the carnival are offered a

SPECIAL 25-DAY CRUISE
RETURNING TO NEW YORK
FEBRUARY 19

The SOUTH AMERICAN Way

Discover the "Good Neighbor Lands" of South America—sail through NEUTRAL American waters under the U. S. Flag on

33,000-TON LUXURY LINERS

S. S. BRAZIL
Sails Wednesday 6 P. M. Jan. 24

S. S. URUGUAY
Sails Friday Midnight Feb. 9

S. S. ARGENTINA
Sails Friday Midnight Feb. 23

38-DAY CRUISES sailing southward from New York every other Friday . . . calling at Barbados, Rio, Santos—Sao Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Trinidad. Cruise Rates—$360 Tourist, $480 First Class ($550 certain seasons).

AMERICAN REPUBLICS LINE

Consult Your Travel Agent or
MOORE-McCORMACK Lines
Boston — 20 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

WHEREVER WHENEVER **YOU GO** by WABASH

Enjoy the air-conditioned comfort, the speed and safety of Wabash's superior service. Six trains daily between Chicago and St. Louis; eight, between St. Louis and Kansas City; six, between Chicago and Detroit; four, between St. Louis and Detroit; two, between St. Louis and Omaha; two, between St. Louis and Des Moines. Perfect connections in all directions. P. T. M. Hayes, G. P. A. Wabash, St. Louis.

Go WABASH
Serving Since 1838

DIRECT TO **NORWAY**
FROM NEW YORK
S. S. BERGENSFJORD—FEB. 7
Convenient connections to Sweden, Denmark, Finland
Consult your Travel Agent or
NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE
24 State St. NEW YORK 3 W 50th St.

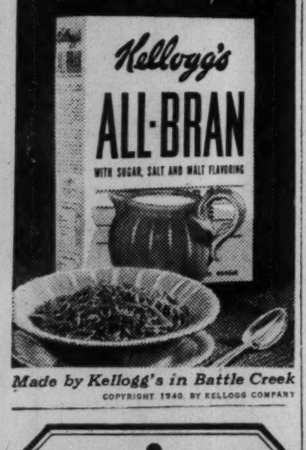
See Also
Travel Pages
published each Friday

Go the "Royal" Way to the
WEST INDIES SOUTH AMERICA

M. S. **COLOMBIA**
"Royal" Flagship Cruises to
HAITI · VENEZUELA · CURACAO
Neutral Ship to Neutral Ports
17 DAYS · $195 min.
JANUARY 26
February 16 and every three weeks thereafter

"Royal" Freighter Trips
24 days · $150
Comfortable, modern ships—a new experience in freighter travel—every Friday from New York.
No passports required for U. S. citizens. Reservations or additional information from your Travel Agent or
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
25 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Digby 4-7962
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, *Gen'l Agents for N. E. States*, 585 Boylston St., Boston

You'll like it as a Cereal and in Muffins, too!



Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek
COPYRIGHT 1940, BY KELLOGG COMPANY

EDUCATION

We've studied and learned how we could give you the most value for least money!
2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
Alfred Lewis, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
· AT RADIO CITY ·
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

MEAT BALLS

Meat balls have a new appetite-delight when you cook them with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. Each 6 oz. can contains 2 lbs. of fresh, juicy, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. Absolutely pure, Flavor rich. Low priced. Approved by Good Housekeeping. For 52 FREE recipes write, Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., New York City.

MADONNA
Tomato Paste

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

The Antarctic: Flying, Minerals and Weather

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"With news of the arrival of Admiral Byrd's ship, the North Star, in Little America this week let's talk about this new United States Government venture. For remember that this time it is very much an official expedition, not just a personal expedition led by Rear Admiral Byrd.

"Admiral Byrd has long seen the possibilities of this land. He organized, raised money for, and led two earlier expeditions. He was ready to do it again, for since his last trip new issues had arisen. Fortunately the Government, finally conscious of the need of claiming what may be valuable lands for the future, decided to act. Thus this new expedition."

Question: "What are these new issues which spurred the Government into action?"

Answer: "Primarily aviation. Long distance, transoceanic aviation has come into its own in the last few years. As it did so the nations which held land useful for intermediate stops were found to be in the dominating position. For instance, Britain owns Bermuda, Portugal the Azores. When Pan American wanted to fly to Europe it had to deal with those countries to get permission to stop at these places for refueling. Long and difficult negotiations were necessary before this was worked out."

Question: "But I don't see where the Antarctic fits into a cross ocean route. It seems off at a tangent, far out of the way of any crossing."

Answer: "That's probably because you're thinking of the flat maps you used in school. Now take a globe. Imagine you wanted to fly from the tip of South America over to New Zealand or Australia. You'd find that with but a slight swing off the straight circle course you'd cross over two major points in Antarctica. These points are about midway, making them ideally located for refueling purposes."

Question: "I can see that now. But how much traffic is there likely to be between Australia and South America, for instance?"

Answer: "Again it is a question of the future—and this whole subject must be entirely weighed on that basis. South America and Australia are both relatively new lands. As they become greater lands there will spring up that natural exchange of trade and persons which we now see between the developed continents of North America and Europe. If the United States controls the landing bases it will be in an effective position to build on this trade route."

Question: "What are the other potentialities?"

Answer: "There is believed to be considerable mineral wealth in that vast South Pole land. The new expedition is so organized that it can take advantage of these possibilities. Like any other prospecting nothing can be foretold until the digging actually starts—so the Byrd experts are remaining desirably mum on any wild guesses."

Question: "Is this just an enthusiastic American dream?"

Answer: "Hardly — not when seven nations have been busily stirring themselves about it. Only three have officially claimed land. Britain, France and Norway. The others interested are Germany, Australia and New Zealand. Now one of the main reasons for this expedition is to get a real hold on the American claims. Anyone can claim land that has touched it. The best way to hold it is to have people actually live there—to colonize it, in other words. And that is just what is going to be attempted."

Question: "Who wants to spend the rest of their life down there?"

Answer: "The idea is not to have any single person spend their life there. Rather it is to keep the place peopled with new groups, sort of on a rotative basis. Thus one third of the present crowd may come home the first year while an equal number of men go to take their places—and so on."

Question: "But can the Government justify the continued maintenance of men down there on this speculation as to the future? I don't believe in these long range gambles. What about something for the present?"

Answer: "All right. Here's something for the present—long range weather forecasting! Natural scientists have found out that the masses of cold air generated at the polar regions sweep across the rest of the world, becoming dominating factors in weather. With a regular knowledge of these cold currents obtained at their source the present advances in long range weather forecasting will be greatly increased—and weather forecasting plays hundreds of roles in our present daily life. Incidentally, the Government has funds to maintain weather reporting stations and these will permit it to operate a station at Little America for as long as is wanted."

Question: "Isn't this really likely to turn out to be a foolish vision?"

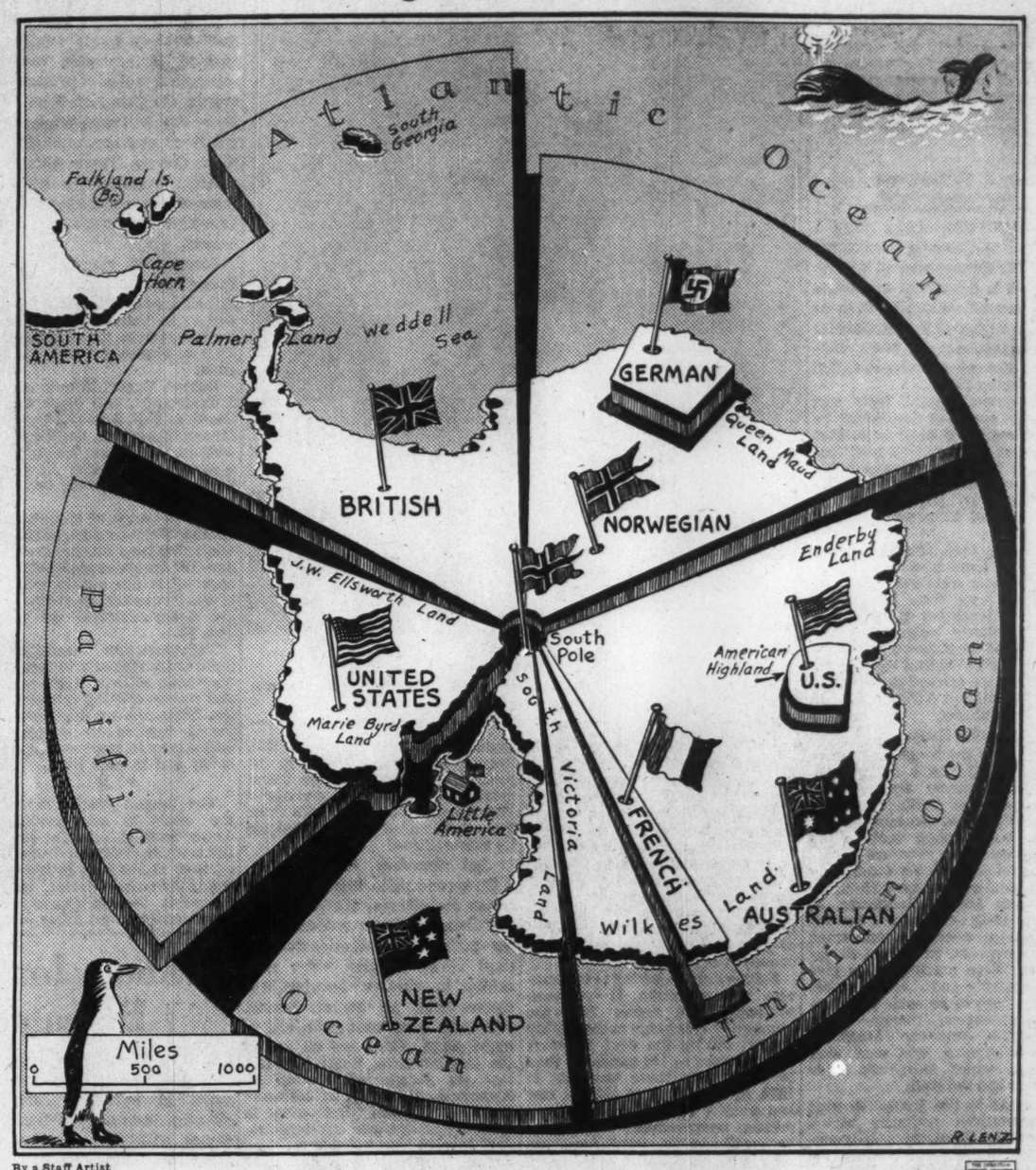
Answer: "People called the purchase of Alaska from Russia for a mere $7,500,000 'Seward's Folly.' But it has returned many times that amount in gold and other mineral riches—and in its day it looked no more promising than does the Antarctic. You can't worry the Admiral by calling this expedition 'Byrd's Folly'—not with that sort of a precedent."

Question: "Tell us more about Admiral Byrd's connection with this official Government expedition."

Answer: "I'll leave that question to be answered by our guest speaker, E. Bigelow Thompson, of the Monitor's Boston staff, who covered the preparation for this expedition by the Admiral—on Page 343."

Fold on this line

Slicing the Antarctic Pie



By a Staff Artist

Claims and Claimants Converge on the South Pole

As Admiral Byrd reaches Little America here is the line-up of national claims as he finds it. Seven countries have staked out claims to this icebox "down under." There may be little but ice and snow down there now, but these countries are hoping to find many riches in this icebox—iron, coal, gold, etc.

More immediate hope is that the region may become a short-cut between southern continents as aviation expands. Even many who see no immediate profit in claiming these frozen regions, know from history that it may be the better part of wisdom to claim them—just in case.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Byrd Drives America's Stake in Antarctica

By E. Bigelow Thompson

In the living room of his Brimmer Street home overlooking the Esplanade and the Charles River, in Boston, Admiral Byrd met the press one stifling afternoon last July to give his first formal interview on an amazing story which popped up so suddenly in Washington last April as to take correspondents by surprise.

The Admiral was serious. He shook hands with each newspaperman in the large turnout and smiled cordially on meeting again men who had publicized his two previous trips to the South Pole. He was silent a moment or two, as though seeking the best way to present a story which apparently had been muzzled, then leaked, in Washington.

There had been the brief announcement that the Government was considering the first official sponsorship of an expedition to the Pole in 100 years; then the House Appropriation Committee's rejection of the President's request for $340,000 to finance the expedition; then word of Admiral Byrd testifying at a secret meeting of an Appropriations sub-committee that he believed the United States should act quickly to protect its mineral rights in the Antarctic.

The Admiral was seeking the right words to explain that with his commission to head the expedition, the United States was off for the last great frontier to clinch the claim of his Government by survey and colonization in the final great colonial partition of a portion of the earth's crust which so far had resisted habitation by man. Congress now had instructed the United States Antarctic Service to investigate this country's territorial claims and to survey that area's natural resources as a possession of the United States.

Claim and Hold

Claim and hold, was the official order.

Reports that the German Government intended to lay claims to polar territory on the basis of a four months' sojourn prior to April, during which two flying boats made 14 flights and claimed 230,000 square miles for Germany, turned international eyes to the South Pole.

The Admiral explained that angle in covering his comprehensive picture of the faraway region. The United States is the only nation represented at the South Pole which has not laid formal claim to land areas there. Yet in that area, he is convinced, there are vast natural resources, and, of equal importance, a stopping place for the planes of the future flying off the tips of Africa and South America and connecting with Australia.

"As the world shrinks from surface transportation, such as ships and planes," the Admiral said, "these far-flung places become more valuable, and more accessible.

"The perfect example is Greenland. We could have owned it because of what Perry did. It has a perfect landing field and is a good base for seaplanes and ships. It is on the shortest route to Europe and Northern Asia. Now we're sorry we gave it up 20 years ago."

Another Alaska?

The Admiral spoke of the Alaskan purchase, once called "Seward's folly," which has returned billions of dollars in gold and lumber for the $7,500,000 which this country paid to Czarist Russia for an undeveloped area, and he mentioned the fact that Spitzbergen today is the chief source of coal for Norway and Sweden.

The Admiral spoke in detail of the mineral resources of Antarctica, which he termed "the most fertile field left to science." It is the land of the last Ice Age and "the maker of the weather" where his 1933-35 expedition alone served 22 branches of natural science.

"Strategically all nations realize its importance."

What lies under the vast expanse of ice and snow?

Scientists are agreed that exploration has established that thousands of acres of Antarctic land are underlaid with bituminous coal. Ore found there has been identified as a type always associated with deposits of gold, silver, platinum, lead and zinc.

Whale Oil

On the fringe of the continent, Norwegian whalers have taken a fortune out of South Polar waters since 1905, selling whale oil to American soap and perfume manufacturers. Since 1934 Japanese whalers have been active in these waters.

The Admiral does not look for any immediate development of these mineral resources, but, as in the case of the strides being made in air transportation, competing nations of the world, he said, are wagering that advances in the applied sciences will eventually produce great wealth from the Antarctic.

Of greater immediate concern is the possibility of utilizing the bottom of the world as a midway landing field and fueling post for an air route, military or commercial, from South America to Australia, which would obviate the need for long over-water hops now necessary between those points.

In sending out supply ships and a Jules Verne "snow cruiser" to carry Uncle Sam's latest "colonists" to Antarctica, the Government definitely intends to establish its claims to lands surveyed and occupied by its citizens, holding to the policy enunciated by Charles Evans Hughes as Secretary of State 15 years ago, that claims by foreign governments to land unsettled by nationals are weak.

The trek to the new frontier is on. Byrd's good ships, the North Star and the Bear, have just landed safely at the rim of the ice continent. Soon the bark of the sled dogs freighting supplies to the villages where the "ice parties" will dig in for the long night will cut the polar night, strangely in contrast to the mechanical clanking of the fantastic "snow cruiser," man's latest "covered wagon" of the poles, and the whine of radio communication between Pole and loved ones 12,000 miles away.

Fold on this line

Some Cold Facts About Antarctica

Name: Even the Greeks—who actually gave the matter some thought—couldn't figure out a name for the south polar regions. So, through the centuries, it came to be known simply as the opposite of the north polar or Arctic regions. "Anti" plus "Arctic" became the Antarctic regions, or Antarctica. So much for the name. Now, what's it like?

Continent: Antarctica is a continent. Whether you wish to call it the sixth continent or the seventh depends on whether one refers to Europe and Asia collectively as Eurasia (one continent) or Europe and Asia individually (two continents). Thus, by strict geography, Antarctica is Continent Number Six. But by more common usage, it's Number Seven.

Superlatives: At any rate, among continents, Antarctica is:

Highest—average elevation, 6,000 feet, peak 15,400 feet.

Coldest—minus 80-degree temperature is known, minus 95 possible.

Windiest—average annual velocity about 50 m.p.h.

Iciest—average thickness about 2,000 feet.

Most Desolate—penguins only permanent residents.

Inhabitants: Antarctica has no plants—except a few mosses and lichens—no insects, no land birds, no four-footed beasts, no Eskimos, no natives. But there is plenty of fish in the sea. So there are seals, sea lions, whales, terns, gulls, petrels. But all these are only part-time summer visitors. Only penguins stay for winter.

Size: Antarctica is big. Its total area is estimated at 5,000,000 square miles. This would make it about 1,000,000 square miles larger than the United States. If placed on top of Uncle Sam's domain, it would lap over at the edges enough to cover Mexico completely as well. Of all this vast territory, Congress so far has authorized the Interior Department—which, paradoxically, handles such matters—to claim 675,000 square miles.

Fortifications: Antarctica is well protected by nature. It is the only continent which has at all points at least 600 miles of deep water separating it from its nearest neighbor. One of its chief "frontier fortifications" is the Ross Barrier—an ice wall floating in the Antarctic Ocean along the edge of the continent. This barrier at one point reaches within 30 miles of the South Pole. Its area is roughly as big as that of France!

H. S. H. Jr.

Penguin I

For weeks last fall, the Byrd Expedition's Snow Cruiser, "Penguin I," held the attention of America as it ambled from Chicago to Boston—under conditions for which it was not made. If it can be hoisted off the boat at Little America, however, "Penguin I" may redeem itself.

Its vital statistics:

Cost—$150,000.
Weight—37 tons.
Length—55 feet.
Width—20 feet.
Height—12 feet.
Wheels Height—10 feet.
Tire Weight—1200-1500 pounds.
Power—2 Diesel engines.
Speed—10-30 m. p. h.

Equipment — Control room, engine room, galley, living quarters for 4, storeroom, cargo space, 5 passenger airplane.

Still, do not think of the Snow Cruiser as the first mechanical land transportation device to invade the Antarctic. Among "Penguin I's" predecessors were:

Scott Expedition—3 motorized sledges.

Mawson Expedition — 1 motorized sledge with propellor attachment.

Shackleton Expedition — 4-cylinder automobile.

Byrd Expedition (1928)—Ford Snowmobile, caterpillar treads.

Major Expeditions

There has been no dearth of brave men willing to dare the difficulties of the Antarctic regions. Among the chief expeditions for the last 200 years are these:

Commander	Date	Nationality
Captain Pierre Bouvet	1739	France
Captain James Cook	1774	Britain
James Weddell	1823	Britain
Admiral Charles Wilkes	1839	United States
Captain James C. Ross	1842	Britain
Carstens E. Borchgrevink	1900	Britain
Captain Robert F. Scott	1902	Britain
Sir Ernest Shackleton	1909	Britain
Roald Amundsen	1911	Norway
Sir Douglas Mawson	1911	Britain
Captain Robert F. Scott	1912	Britain
Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd	1928	United States
Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd	1933	United States
Lincoln Ellsworth	1935	United States
Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd	1939	United States

Byrd's Baggage From A to Z

Admiral Byrd packs quite a suitcase when he sets out on a southern jaunt. Here are some of the items in Byrd's baggage:

Four 500-watt radio transmitters for Little America.

Four 125-watt radio transmitters for Snow Cruiser or airplanes.

Five 30-watt radio transmitters for temporary base use.

Twenty-five 12-watt radio transmitters for dog sleds.

Forty-two electric resistance thermometers for accurate readings from 50 degrees above to 95 degrees below zero.

One five-gallon ice cream freezer.

One snow cruiser.

Twenty-four tents.

Eight hundred books (no poetry).

Six hundred magazines (old).

Checkers, chess, Chinese checkers, backgammon, deck tennis, dart-throwing (no ping-pong allowed: disturbing).

Assorted airplanes, tractors, Army tanks (without guns), trucks, dog sleds.

Assorted instruments for studying geography, biology, meteorology, oceanography, geology, physics, seismology, glaciology, zoology, terrestial magnetism.

One hundred and forty Malamute huskies (plus one puppy).

Two ships: North Star, Bear of Oakland.

One hundred and twenty-five men, including assorted dog handlers, pilots, mechanics, scientists, physicians, sailors.

Assorted food: tons of it—concentrated, dehydrated, canned, frozen, fresh.

Read On—

Magazines

Byrd, Big-Business Explorer—By C. J. V. Murphy, Reader's Digest, January, 1940.

My Four Antarctic Expeditions—By Lincoln Ellsworth, National Geographic, July, 1939.

Discovery of Antarctica—By W. H. Hobbs, Science, June 23, 1939.

Mapping Antarctic Lands—By R. Darby, The Christian Science Monitor Magazine Section, March 9, 1938.

Colonizing the Sixth Continent—By Saville R. Davis, The Christian Science Monitor Magazine Section, July 29, 1939.

Books

Little America—By Richard E. Byrd, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1930.

Exploring with Byrd—Compiled and Edited by Richard E. Byrd, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1937.

Conquest of the South Pole—By James G. Hayes, T. Butterworth Ltd., London, 1932.

My Life As An Explorer—By Roald Amundsen, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., 1927.

British Lose Three 'Subs'; Germans Report on Two

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The loss of three British submarines, the Seahorse, Starfish, and Undine, was acknowledged today by the Admiralty, marking Germany's first victories over Britain's undersea fleet.

An official statement said the three vessels "have been engaged on particularly hazardous service and the Admiralty fears they must now be regarded as lost."

"The German wireless has announced that part of the crews of the Undine and Starfish have been rescued," the Admiralty said. The three submarines normally carried a total of 107 men but total casualties were not known.

[The Berlin communiqué covering yesterday's action said, "The British U-boats Starfish and Undine were destroyed through German defense measures in German (Helgoland) Bight," but did not mention the Seahorse.]

The loss of the three submarines was the greatest blow suffered by the British Navy since the German pocket battleship Deutschland sank the armed British raider Rawalpindi with a loss of 280 lives last Nov. 25.

Both the Starfish and the Seahorse, of 927 tons displacement, were completed in 1933. Each had six 21-inch torpedo tubes and a three-inch deck gun.

The Undine was one of Britain's most modern submarines, having been completed in September, 1938. She had six 21-inch torpedo tubes but no deck gun. Each of the three submarines cost approximately $1,000,000.

The 730-ton Undine was a sister ship of the Ursula, which the British said a month ago sank a German cruiser of the Köln Class Dec. 14.

Apparently the Undine and Starfish were working as a team as did the Salmon and the Ursula. The Admiralty reported that the Salmon sank a German submarine Dec. 12, let the liner Bremen pass the same day rather than attack without warning, and the next day struck the 6,000-ton German cruiser Leipzig and another German cruiser with torpedoes.

The three submarines reported lost raise the total of British naval vessels, loss of which is admitted by the Admiralty, to 20, with a total tonnage of 79,128.

Known fatalities in the sinkings total 1,809, with 66 missing. On the battleship Royal Oak, 810 were lost. On the aircraft carrier Courageous, 515, the armed merchantman Rawalpindi, 280, and the destroyer Duchess, 129.

British Tankers Up

LONDON (AP)—The British tanker tonnage has gained since the war began, the Admiralty reported Jan. 16, denying a German radio broadcast that 26 tankers had been lost. The report said losses actually were less than half that number.

For the week ended Jan. 13, 12 British ships totaling 34,077 tons and four neutrals totaling 7,792 were sunk by enemy action, it said. Allied and neutral ships convoyed up to Jan. 10 totaled 6,363 with 12 lost.

The Admiralty listed two German ships sunk during the past week, the Bahia Blanca, 8,558 tons, by an iceberg off Iceland, and the Dietrich Hasseldick, 172 tons, by an explosion.

French Navy Hits

PARIS (AP)—The French Admiralty announced Jan. 16 that a German freighter had been scuttled by her crew when halted by a French warship in the Atlantic probably the Janus.

Officials said another French patrol ship had attacked a German submarine "with great chances of success" just after the submarine submerged. Definite evidence of destruction of the submarine was not yet available.

German Ship Sails

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Authorities disclosed Jan. 16 that the 5,943-ton German Freighter Santos here since Oct. 30 had sailed at dawn Sunday for an undisclosed destination. She was loaded with minerals, iron and 10,000 bags of coffee.

Dutch Ship Sunk

LONDON (AP)—Reuters, British News Agency, reported Jan. 15 in a dispatch from Amsterdam that the Netherlands Steamer Arendskerk, 7,906 tonse, had been torpedoed and sunk in the Bay of Biscay.

after the torpedoing, which occurred 100 miles off the French

LONDON (AP)—The 538-ton British trawler William Ivey was reported bombed by a German airplane Jan. 15 in the North Sea. Her crew was landed at a Scottish port.

LONDON (AP)—A salvo of bombs from a Royal Air Force plane was believed Jan. 15 to have sunk a German submarine in the North Sea. An official announcement said the plane swooped over the undersea craft as it was submerging and after the bombing a telltale patch of grease and bubbles arose.

The Bread and Water Corps March On!

Keystone: © Fox

Bread for the Troops, Hot From British Ovens—and the Fire Brigade

Lowlands Easier but Troops on Job

By the Associated Press

Anxiety over the possibility of invasion waned yesterday in Belgium and the Netherlands, but the two nations maintained at war strength the armies which they massed along the 300-mile German frontier over the week end.

In Brussels, a Government spokesman said that official tension was easing, but declared Belgium's armed forces would be maintained in a state of semi-alarm for several days.

U. S. Envoy Hurried

Meanwhile the new United States Ambassador to Belgium, John Cudahy, former Minister to Eire, left Dublin last night under urgent instructions from Washington to take his station at once. It was understood in Dublin that the urgency was connected with tension in the Low Countries over reports of German troop concentrations along the borders.

Mr. Cudahy was appointed Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg on Jan. 4, succeeding Joseph E. Davis, now assigned as special assistant to the Secretary of State.

In the Netherlands where all Army, Air Force, and naval leaves had been canceled over the week end, authoritative sources declared there was "no acute danger."

It was estimated unofficially that nearly 1,000,000 men were at stations along the German frontiers of Belgium and the Netherlands as a result of joint preparedness moves.

Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak said that the international situation had "improved" but would have to be watched.

Berlin Ridicules Scare

Authorized Berlin sources declared the scare in The Netherlands and Belgium was "made in Paris" and designed to provoke Germany into an aggressive step. They denied Germany planned any such move. Meanwhile, France kept its armed forces on the alert.

Foreign Office officials said the Allied policy obviously provided for defense of any neutral invaded by Germany, since France and Great Britain were at war with the Reich, but no announcement to this effect was made and there was no information on the shape such a defense might take.

Hamilton Fish Tells Failure Of Peace Move

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York put the blame on Britain Jan. 15 for the failure of the Interparliamentary Union to even consider Mr. Fish's resolution last summer for a moratorium on war.

The Fish resolution, on the eve of the present European war, proposed that Britain, France, Germany, and Italy enter into an agreement to declare a moratorium on war for 30 days during which time there would be mediation efforts toward peace.

"I made the best presentation I knew how—which was the greatest effort of my life," Mr. Fish said in a report on his work as President of the American delegation to the Interparliamentary Union meeting at Oslo.

The head of the French delegation was willing for the matter to be considered but the head of the British delegation objected, the New Yorker said.

"So it never came to a vote," he added, sorrowfully.

He added that if "the great democratic powers" had gotten behind the proposal "the entire moral obloquy of the world would have been on Hitler."

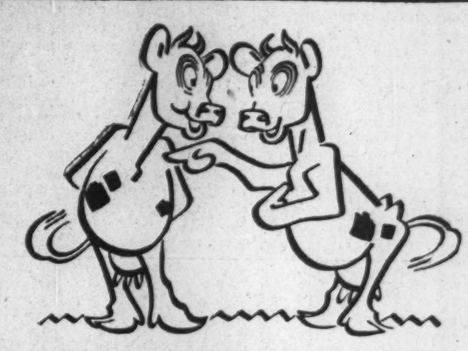
Senator Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky was chosen today to succeed Mr. Fish in the Union organization.

Dewey Asks Pay Rise For Self to $20,000

NEW YORK (AP)—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey asked for a $2,000-a-year raise Jan. 15.

The request to up his salary from $18,000 to $20,000 was included in his office budget estimate of $826,731, which is $32,715 over his current annual allowance.

The increase would restore his pay to the level that existed before reductions of last year.



I'M ELSIE—WHO ARE YOU?

ALL COWS may look alike to most folks—maybe even, sometimes, to other cows—but not to the trained eye of a Borden expert. And even though the cows of his acquaintance number in the thousands, he can actually cite you the personal history of every one. You see, he doesn't rely on memory but on records—continuous ones. We have him keep these records for your and our protection. For the only way we can guard the priceless purity of the milk you drink is by carefully and scrupulously watching the health and habits of our bovine friends that supply it. Because, "If it's Borden's, it's got to be good!" Borden's Farm Products.

IF IT'S BORDEN'S, IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!

Even Censors Can't Stop It When Soldiers See a Laugh

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If laughter is a shield against adversity, Britain, France, and—probably—Germany all are polishing their shields these days.

For the legions of Europe still laugh, come what may tomorrow. In the factories, at the front, or on the farm, civilians and soldiers continue exchanging anecdotes of the day, probably with that well-worn preface, "Stop me if you've heard this one, but—"

And then the joke begins. If it is an English jibe it may run thus:

"The only real trouble with German minorities, you know, is that they are ruling Germany."

Or if it be French humor:

"The Germans make war without declaring it; and the Allies declare war without making it."

And this leads to a similar one, "The civilians ask when the war will end; and the soldiers ask when it will begin."

Hark the A. R. P.

Every war produces its characteristic jokes. But modern strife, complicated by extensive regulations and restrictions, affects all levels and quarters of society. The blackout, of course, produced dozens of quips. Sometimes the humor of a period penetrates the attitude of people much more revealingly than an essay on civil and social habits. For example:

"A. R. P. has given many people the chance to admire the beauty of the countryside to which they have been transferred and to see the pattern of the open road—now that it is really open. To Londoners it has given an opportunity of seeing the stars in their sky which used to be reddened by Neon advertisements of stars on earth."

One of the stories that the London weekly Time and Tide has picked up tells of a bachelor husband whose wife, following Air Raid Precaution orders, went to the country with the children. After three weeks of solitary life, the husband found himself with a large household wash on his hands. He was brave, filled the bath, threw everything in, and set to work. Soon he discovered leaning over a bath was the hardest sort of work. Undismayed, he took off his clothes, got into the bath, and finished the wash in comfort!

Not a Dull Moment

Signs of French and German humor reaching America seem more rare. But those who know both countries say neither Berlin nor Paris are overlooking the humorous episodes of the times.

A recent issue of a French newspaper remarked:

"They say history repeats itself. In 1899 it was the Boer War. In 1940 it is the bore War."

In Britain, Punch of course is carrying on its long established tradition with its customary British vigor. One sketch of a recent issue showed two gentlemen stretched out in extraordinary comfort in the arm chairs of a London club. One says to the other:

"Let's see who can invent the best rumor."

Another Punch cartoon shows the Lady of the Household talking to a maid. Says the maid:

"Another word of complaint, M'm, and I quits civilian life."

The writer of Time and Tide Diary, who signs himself Four Winds, makes this quip of the Russians:

"When I saw on an Evening Standard poster 'Stalin Sends OGPU To The Front' I thought it was too good to be true!"

Hore-Belisha Fails to Reveal 'Why'

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 16—The "personal statement" by former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha in the House of Commons today offers little to illuminate the detailed reasons for the Cabinet changes which so surprised Britain little more than a week ago.

But the extent to which the crisis is now passed was even more forcefully indicated in the nods of approval that came even from the Opposition at the guarded explanations by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

There were, indeed, scattered cries of criticism. But the Prime Minister rested his case upon the virtual contention he had dropped the War Minister for reasons that, to him, were sufficient.

Excitement over the Commons debate on Mr. Hore-Belisha's dismissal would have been much greater had Parliament been recalled a week earlier in response to newspaper demands for an immediate explanation of the sensational change in the War Office leadership.

Actually the storm over the biggest political shakeup in Britain since the war has to some extent blown itself out in a battle of newspaper columns contesting the rights and wrongs of the summary dropping of the man most responsible for the remolding and democratising of the British Army.

Meantime, politicians, most sensitive to the War Office change and the manner of its execution, have had time to cool off and today view the situation in a more dispassionate light.

Labor Postponed Action

The National Council of Labor, for instance, representing the trade union movement, the Parliamentary Labor Party, and the Co-operative Union at a meeting to consider the action to be taken over the Hore-Belisha incident decided to await the Parliamentary debate.

Labor circles at first generally viewed with alarm the development which appeared as a victory for the "brass hats" over the man considered the most progressive member of the War Cabinet.

In Labor eyes it seemed to spell a check to the newly introduced policy of recruiting officers from the ranks and providing better conditions of pay for ordinary tommies.

But the Parliamentary Labor Party succeeded in persuading the other Labor elements that the issue concerned members of Parliament who were best situated to judge the situation.

Hope to Save Reforms

The pressure of demand for an earlier recall of Parliament was thus relieved, and today the Labor Opposition faced a debate, mainly concerned with getting assurances from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that the new policy of Army reforms would be continued, assurances which they confidently expected to receive.

One of the factors said to have adversely affected Mr. Hore-Belisha's cause in some circles was the appearance in certain newspapers of big advertisements demanding reinstatement of the War Office chief. The advertisement was offered anonymously.

While other papers refused to accept it Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express and Evening Standard displayed it prominently.

An interesting assessment of the Hore-Belisha controversy has come from Miss Ellen Wilkinson, vigorous Labor member. After chiding Mr. Chamberlain for "peculiar ineptitude" in effecting the War Office change Miss Wilkinson writes in the weekly Time and Tide that Army chiefs had been complaining for some time that Mr. Hore-Belisha was going beyond his political job by interfering in technical matters.

In this democratic country, she contends, a minister can in the national interest step into a general's sphere, but if he does he would be wise to observe three essential conditions: "That his efficiency in his own job is beyond question; that he has assured himself of solid backing in the House of Commons; that he is sufficiently sure of himself to be scrupulously polite to his service colleagues. On none of these points did Mr. Hore-Belisha take sufficient pains."

The Army's Feelings

Another aspect of Mr. Hore-Belisha's stewardship of the War Office post comes from a military expert, Mr. Liddell Hart, who is believed to have been the guiding hand behind many Army reforms instigated by Mr. Hore-Belisha and whose counsel the retiring War Secretary is reported to have sought in considering Mr. Chamberlain's offer of a Board of Trade post in place of the war portfolio.

After declaring that no other minister in this generation has had a record comparable to Mr. Hore-Belisha's in constructive achievement, Mr. Hart in a Sunday Express article attributes his fall to an accumulation of differences with Army chiefs. "The root of his offense has been that he wrought changes in an institution which instinctively resents change even through most of its members may appreciate the benefits produced," Mr. Hart wrote.

To illustrate the difficulty a politician faces in dealing with the professional soldier, Mr. Hart quotes a warning given him by an Army chief under whom he served, "You will soon learn . . . that we generals are as sensitive as prima donnas."

Airline Safety Noted

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Robert H. Hinckley of the Civil Aeronautics Authority noted Jan. 15 that there had not been a fatality on United States airlines in the last 10 months.

Portland Honors Rose Show Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — All-around civic activity backed by a distinguished record in building Portland's annual Rose Festival brought Ted R. Gamble honor as Portland's junior first citizen for 1939 by vote of the Portland Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The winner, who will be 34 Feb. 8, is President of the Rose Festival Association this year. Mr. Gamble is the youngest man ever to hold this position. He was born in Nevada, Mo., and came to Portland in 1922. He now is general manager of the J. J. Parker theaters in Oregon.

Under his direction the stadium shows of the 1939 Rose Festival attracted the largest attendance in the Festival's history and contributed largely to the financial success of this year's four-day civic presentation.

Still Greater N. C. Egg Output Seen Possible

RALEIGH, N. C.—In 1939 North Carolina had 8,000,000 laying hens, which produced 680,000,000 eggs, it was pointed out here by Prof. C. F. Parrish, poultry specialist of the State College of Agriculture. These figures he compared with only 6,000,000 hens and pullets and an egg production of 360,000,000 in 1925, since which time, he pointed out, egg production has increased 90 per cent and the State's hen and pullet population 33 per cent.

During this period, Professor Parrish continued, the average production per hen has climbed from 60 eggs a year to 86. He proposed an eight-point program which, if adopted, he believes would result in a still greater increase.

HOTEL McALPIN

"A Great Hotel"

IN NEW YORK

Things are booming here — and here is where the "Big Men" of business stay when in New York. Everything is "as they like it". Good, fast service, up-to-date, pleasant rooms, a perfect "heart of the City" location and rates which are sympathetic to the expense account.

SPACIOUS, NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH from $3 SINGLE $4.50 DOUBLE

BROADWAY AT 34th ST.
ONE SHORT BLOCK FROM THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION

Under KNOTT Management
JOHN J. WOELFLE, Manager

GOLF ON THE SOUTH'S BEST 18-HOLE COURSE

FOREST HILLS HOTEL

GOLF WITHOUT STEEP HILLS (At Hotel Door) FREE TO WEEKLY GUESTS

FIREPROOF—300 ROOMS

Average 337 Sunshiny Days Yearly

Weekly Guests Enjoy Horseback Riding Without Charge—Excellent Tennis and All Outdoor Recreations. Selective Clientele.

AUGUSTA, Georgia

Here are the oranges to buy for JUICE

Pick up a Florida orange next time you're at your grocer's and notice this:

A Florida orange is thin-skinned. That means more room for juice.

And it's heavy in your hand—which means the juice is there.

That extra juice naturally means more for your money.

It means more essential elements from every orange you squeeze.

Look for these tree-ripened globes of goodness at your grocer's now. It's an easy way to save money.

FLORIDA CITRUS COMMISSION, LAKELAND, FLORIDA

FLORIDA ORANGES Juicier

to NEW YORK

HOTEL CHESTERFIELD

130 W. 49th St. New York
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQ.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests

ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND RADIO $2.50 PER DAY

SAME RATE FOR 1 OR 2 PERSONS

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

The TOWERS HOTEL

Aristocrat of Brooklyn Hotels

1 TO 3 ROOM APARTMENTS with serving pantries, refrigeration — reasonable rates—by day, week or under lease.

GRAND VIEW OF N. Y. HARBOR
CARL LETSCH, General Manager
CLARK & WILLOW STREETS
Take 7th Ave. IRT Express to Clark St.

Lilienthal Says TVA's Goal Is to Raise Farmers' Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The purpose of a Government power plant such as the Tennesee Valley Authority, is not primarily to increase revenue, but to extend the use of such power that will increase the income of the farmer, in the opinion of David E. Lilienthal, a Director of the Authority.

Mr. Lilienthal's address before the Columbia Graduate Economics Club here coincided with President Roosevelt's message to Congress with a request for additional power for the TVA to develop parts of six Southern States in a large recreational area.

TVA's Purposes

Mr. Lilienthal said the TVA sought to benefit the country by (1) rebuilding and fortifying the soil upon which our hopes of a rising standard of living depend, and by methods which stimulate and strengthen private enterprise of farming; (2) by technical research resulting in new industrial processes and machinery, and by making available and interpreting the facts concerning the region's resources for use in the initiation and growth of private enterprise; (3) by controlling destructive flood waters and furnishing an improved waterway for the movement of commerce and for public recreation, and (4) by the regional integration of agencies, pubic and private, Federal and state, upon which future economic growth depends.

An agency, public or private, set up for the purpose of supplying electricity should take into consideration not only the amount of revenue it can grasp but also the security of its customers, Mr. Lilienthal declared.

Purpose to Aid Farmer

"The Tennesee Valley Authority," he continued, "having not only a business responsibility for rural electric revenues, but an even greater public responsibility for regional security, is not free to concentrate alone on building up public revenues. The pressure on farmers to pay the electric bill for conveniences might mean less funds available for the protection and increased fertilization of the soil.

"Accordingly the TVA's emphasis in its electric load building has been upon those uses of electricity which will increase the income of the farmer and substitute in the farmer's budget added income from electricity."

Mr. Lilienthal characterized the question of Governmental action versus free enterprise as a "false and mythical issue."

"Only an economic illiterate would deny that to secure and promote economic freedom Governmental action has often been appropriate and necessary, and only a doctrinaire would assert in the fact of facts everywhere about us that private business is the sole fountainhead of economic progress," he added.

Skirt With an Electrical Flare

Wide World

Miss Mary O'Neil Wears $5,000 Worth of Electrical Turbine Blades

Skirts with a windmill flare are having their day—but long after the fashion passes, these General Electric buckets or blades will be turning an 80,000-watt turbine by harnessing scorching steam flowing through the turbine at 1,200 miles an hour. Miss O'Neil, a Schenectady resident, might, fashion experts agree, have some difficulty doing the latest ballroom dance steps in this "gown"!

Legion Fund To Aid Finland Asked by Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—While Washington legislators are debating how far they can go in advancing financial aid to Finland with no "strings" attached, the soldier's point of view was voiced here today by Tiger Post No. 23 of the American Legion, which submitted a resolution to the National Commander asking him to organize an "American Legion Fund for Finland," which the Helsingfors Government might use as it saw fit. Harold K. Wilder, Commander of Tiger Post, said Legionnaires felt that friends of Finland should realize that country was "fighting a war and not merely conducting a refugee camp."

Mr. Wilder said the action of Tiger Post derived from the feelings of its members that an emergency situation existed in Finland.

The resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting vote, emphasized the uneven fight which the Finns are waging, to check "a brutal and unprovoked aggression" in a battle for "enlightenment and freedom against the forces of Communism, Dictatorship and terror."

Expresses Sympathy

Asserting that "the overwhelming sentiment of the American people is one of deep sympathy toward the people of Finland," the resolution recommends that "the American Legion throughout the nation raise a fund to be known as the 'American Legion Fund for Finland,' which fund shall be turned over to the duly accredited representative of the Republic of Finland for expenditure by the Government of the Republic of Finland at its free discretion for the prosecution of its national defense."

Reports of increased activities for civilian relief came to National headquarters of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., at 420 Lexington Avenue today. Setting the pace for other United States ports, John W. MacKenzie announced that the Marine Committee of New York had pledged itself to raise $50,000 during Finland Week, Feb. 4—10.

State labor committees have been organized by trade unions of Maine, Delaware, Oregon, South Dakota and Illinois, and 34 National civic service clubs and allied organizations, representing several hundred thousand members, have received a proposal from James McLean, Director of the Civic Organization Division, to assess members $1 each for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund.

Businessmen in virtuatlly every field of finance and industry have responded to the appeal by Herbert Hoover, National Administrator of the funds, to co-operate with Frederick W. Gehle, Chairman of the industrial division.

Art Given for Sale

Jon Corbino, Chairman of the art committee of the New York chapter of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., announced today that 65 artists, including many men of international reputation, had contributed paintings which will be shown at the Gotham Hotel from Jan. 2-Feb. 6, when they will be auctioned for the benefit of the fund.

The New York chapter announced simultaneously that between 4,000 and 5,000 invitations had gone out to socially prominent persons for the "help Finland" cabaret and dance at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 7, and that the 61st cavalry division of the New York National Guard would enter a team of four officers in the military jumping contests at the Metropolitan Equestrian Club Horse Show on Friday, Feb. 2, at Squadron A Armory, arranged in connection with the fund-raising drive.

A direct report of the relief work in Finland will be radiocast from Helsingfors on Thursday evening from 6:45 to 7 o'clock over the Columbia Broadcasting System's national network. F. Dorsey Stephens will be interviewed by Mr. Hoover.

Canadian Agriculture Experts Help Make Indiana Corn Kings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—Who would have suspected Canada of having a hand in the making of American "Corn Kings"? But it has.

Hoosier farmers, meeting at Purdue University to celebrate the 40th anniversary of their famous Corn Growers' Association, honored two Canadians as powers behind the Corn Kings' thrones. And what these Indiana farmers say means much in the Corn Kingdom, because 17 of the 21 annual international "kingships" have gone to Hoosiers. They just seem to know the formula for winning the royal honors.

One part of the formula, it appeared from talks at the Purdue banquet, is to set up a working partnership between the expert in the college laboratory and the intelligent farmer in the field. And, it might be added, one should be sure to get a few Canadian experts on the college staff.

One, for example, like the friendly, broad-shouldered President of Ontario Agricultural College, Dr. G. I. Christie. For many years before he returned to his alma mater as its President in 1928, Dr. Christie carried on extension work with Hoosier farmers. Indeed, he is credited with having established organized extension service in Indiana. Then, for 20 years, while Director of Extension of the Indiana State Experiment Station, he was also Secretary of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association.

Invitation Was Insistent

So when it came to celebrating a fortieth anniversary of the Association, the Hoosiers insisted on having their old friend come back to see them. And Dr. Christie left his many duties and came.

He talked to the several hundred farmers gathered for the dinner as friend to friend. So did Dr. E. C. Elliott, President of Purdue University, who rarely misses a meeting of this farm body, and who usually invests the State corn kings with their crowns and robes.

The other expert of Canadian birth is Prof. A. T. Wiancko of the Purdue University staff. Ever since the International Grain and Hay Show began in 1919, Professor Wiancko has been judging corn. His standards have thus tended to become international standards. At the anniversary banquet, Dr. Christie recalled his influence in early days. Farmers were asking then, "What is a good ear of corn." Professor Wiancko had a photograph taken of one he considered excellent, then had the print enlarged and posted in the back of a corn train that the Extension Service was then sending around the State.

Photograph Became Ideal

"Farmers at every station listened to talks on corn with their eyes glued on that picture," said Dr. Christie. "That ear of corn became their ideal."

Progress in corn growing that has been made in the 40 years since the Indiana Corn Growers' Association was formed was told at the dinner. This year's international champion, the good Hoosier Corn King, C. E. Troyer, won the award with the new type of hybrid corn which he and other members of the association have developed in co-operation with Purdue University through study of complicated processes in inbreeding and crossing strains.

Another Champion Crowned

Progress in quantity production was recognized by the crowning of Clark Dellinger, of Clark County, as "Five Acre Champion." Mr. Dellinger grew 180.1 bushels of corn to the acre on his five acre plot. In 1915 the winner of this same contest produced only 105.4 bushels and that was thought remarkable in his time. This year's reserve champion (winner of second place) came very near the top record. Paul McCray of Union County raised 178 bushels to the acre.

Clock Watching Becomes A Profitable Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—According to popular tradition there's no place in the business world for the clock watcher—that is, of a certain kind. But an enterprising young lady in this city, Miss Ruth McLain, has developed a profitable business by employing a staff of workers whose principal duty is to "watch a clock."

In Houston if you want to know the time of day (or night), a football score, or the temperature (when the weather is acting up), you dial Capital 7171, wait a moment, and a pleasant-voiced young woman will give it to you. Just before she does, however, she will say something similar to this: "Watch the Fords Go By," or "Premier Flour is good flour."

It's a waste of time and breath to say "thank you" or to make any other sort of an appreciative remark because the young lady at the other end of the line can't hear you. Through the use of an ingenious device invented and installed by the telephone company, Miss McLain's "clock watchers" can talk simultaneously to a maximum of 35 seekers of information, but (since there's no good reason for it) no equipment is employed by which they can hear the back talk, if any, of the listeners.

As in radio, the business is financed by commercial sponsors. During 1939 Miss McLain reports that an average of 60,000 calls were received each 24 hours. She pridefully announced that during the nine years of operation of her time service there has not been an hour when "Time Service" was not on the job.

Miss McLain insists that her operators have "good voices" just like the big radio announcers. They are given training in diction and are regularly checked in order to determine if they are keeping their vocal equipment up to par.

The girls work in shifts of four hours and not more than two shifts a day.

Miss McLain says her time service is the only manually operated service of its kind in the nation; that the "others" are "canned" or "automatic." She said that Walter Winchell commented on her unique business one day last spring and the calls picked up 3,000 a day.

Foreign Link To 'Christian Front' Hinted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Intimations of further arrests and hints of possible foreign connections were the major developments today in the case of the 17 members of an inner clique of the "Christian Front" movement, an anti-Semitic organization, arrested Sunday on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government and to abolish Jewry in this country.

While the defendants were being arraigned before Federal Judge Grover M. Moscovitz in Brooklyn yesterday and held in $50,000 bail, United States District Attorney Harold M. Kennedy, who will present the case to a grand jury, declared that the Federal Bureau of Investigation expected more arrests, the present seizures having "merely scratched the surface."

Meanwhile, J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the F. B. I., who came here from Washington for the case and who revealed earlier that it was linked with current sabotage and espionage investigations, hinted at possible "foreign connections." He would not say whether the investigation had linked the "Christian Front" with other so-called patriotic organizations or how far it had gone, but word was received from Philadelphia and Boston that "Christian Front" groups there were engaging the attention of the G-men.

Hearings Set Feb. 5

The 17 defendants are alleged to be members of the Sports Club, a select internal "Christian Front" group, and are charged with having gathered explosives and munitions prior to an early reign of terror aimed at the establishment of an American dictator. Their hearings have been set for Feb. 5.

Upon learning that some of the men arrested were members of the New York National Guard, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman ordered a thorough investigation, which will be conducted by Lieut.-Col. Edward Bowditch, Inspector General of the 27th Division. Capt. John T. Prout, Jr., of the 165th Infantry, who was named among the 17 held, was relieved of his command yesterday, while National Guard officials said the guardsmen named would be courtmartialed if freed in the civilian court.

Charges that 40 members of the New York police force were involved in "Christian Front" activity were answered by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine with a promise of immediate investigation if the charges were substantiated.

Coughlin Again Denies

Further reverberations of the arrests came from Royal Oak, Mich., where the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, known as the "radio priest," again denied any connection with the "Christian Front." At the same time, anti-Fascist organizations in this city continued to produce an increasing number of instances in which Mr. Coughlin had praised the movement and in which his magazine, "Social Justice," had reported its activities sympathetically.

Among those named as leaders in the alleged plot are William Gerard Bishop, native of Vienna and six-time deportee from Great Britain and Belgium, said to head the Sports Club, and John F. Cassidy, reported as head of the "Christian Front" in Brooklyn.

Spokesmen in the group declared it was not opposed to representative government, but was against Communism, and that they have practiced military training to be able to help the United States Army and Navy "when the time came."

Abandonment of Profitless Soil Studied by South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—An expert committee has estimated that it will cost this State nearly £1,000,000 to adjust disabilities in land settlement caused by the occupation of unsuitable country. If the scheme recommended is adopted the wheat-growing industry will be stabilized by farmers being compensated for their transference to suitable holdings.

The solution of the problem of marginal lands—country which has been proved unsuitable for wheat growing as a major operation—is one now demanding the attention of the four wheat-growing states, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

South Australia has made the first investigation and the report now presented should be an important guide in the shaping of a new land settlement policy by the various governments.

These marginal lands have been oversettled and the expenditure recommended will be necessary to remedy the position by reducing the number of farmers and providing them with water and fencing.

The committee estimates that the total area of marginal land in South Australia is 6,692,550 acres and reports that 1,276 settlers have not sufficiently large holdings to enable them to grow wheat successfully. A large proportion of the total area of 6,692,550 acres is included in holdings extensive enough to enable those occupying the land to engage in mixed farming, with sheep as a major operation. The remaining area, which comes strictly within the marginal lands problem, is estimated at 1,695,000 acres and it is considered that it is adequate for only 659 settlers. Nobody will be forced to leave his block, but if he is prepared to sell and is paid his equity in his property, the utilization of the money will be a matter for him to decide. If he desires he can obtain other land from the Government.

President Asks Aid to Finns But Puts It Up to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

the Congress might desire to take with respect to it.

There is without doubt in the United States a great desire for some action to assist Finland to finance the purchase of agricultural surpluses and manufactured products, not including implements of war. There is at the same time undoubted opposition to the creation of precedents which might lead to large credits to nations in Europe, either belligerents or neutrals. No one desires to return to such a status.

No Hidden Information

The facts in regard to Finland are just as fully in the possession of every member of the Congress as they are in the executive branch of the Government. There is no hidden information; and the matter of credits to that Republic is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Congress.

This Government will have early occasion to consider a number of applications for loans to citizens and small countries abroad, especially in Scandinavia and South America. That raises the question for the determination of the Congress as to whether my recommendation made to the Congress some months ago, for enlarging the revolving fund in a relatively small sum, for relatively small loans, should be considered. It goes without saying that if the applications for loans can be acted upon favorably by the Congress, this matter will be kept within the realm of our neutrality laws and our neutrality policies.

No "Involvement"

An extension of credit at this time does not in any way constitute or threaten any so-called "involvement" in European wars. That much can be taken for granted.

It seems to me that the most reasonable approach would be action by the Congress authorizing an increase in the revolving credit fund of the Export-Import Bank and authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase loans and securities from the Export-Import Bank to enable it to finance exportation of agricultural surpluses and manufactured products, not including implements of war.

It is wholly within the discretion of the Congress to place a ceiling on the amount of such loans. Whether this legislation should include an additional increase in the revolving credit fund of the Export-Import Bank, in order to provide for additional loans to increase our trade with South and Central America, is also within the discretion of the Congress.

Mathematics Rises to Tell What Knits Atom Together

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Mathematical confirmation that the strongest force yet found in nature, which holds together the mass of particles forming the nucleus of an atom, is due to so-called heavy electrons, or mesons, was announced Jan. 13 at Cornell University.

These nuclei are about a thousand times smaller than the atoms containing them, yet they comprise 99 per cent of the total weight of the atom.

The force which could pack the nuclei particles so tightly has been one of the main puzzles of natural science.

Understanding of this mystery is expected to furnish clues to the forces which hold the universe together.

The Cornell work, which was presented by Dr. Hans Bethe, Professor of Physics, shows that there must be mesons within the nuclei.

It shows also that these particles must be both positively and negatively charged, and that some have no charges.

Heavier Than Electrons

The mesons are about 200 times heavier than electrons, smallest particles of matter.

Once it was supposed that the attraction between electrons and the positively charged protons in nuclei accounted for the binding force.

But protons are nearly 2,000 times heavier than electrons and this attraction failed to account for the packing force once it had been measured.

Mesons, however, because of their greater mass, would explain the force of attraction. Mesons, moreover, are not mathematical theories.

Five years ago Yukawa in Japan postulated the existence of mesons in nuclei.

It was one of the astounding feats of mathematics that two years later these actual particles were found.

They were not, however, in nuclei, but free in the air.

They appeared there momentarily in connection with the passage of cosmic rays arriving in the earth's atmosphere from somewhere in space.

Their source remained a mystery.

Machine Needed

Dr. Bethe's work shows that they probably come from atoms in the air which are disrupted by impacts of cosmic rays.

His calculations explain also why human machines have not yet been able to knock a meson out of a nucleus.

The force needed for this he estimates at 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 electron volts.

The greatest voltage attained by man is about 50,000,000, produced in the new cyclotron built by Prof. E. O. Lawrence, of the University of California.

Dr. Lawrence is now trying to raise funds for a cyclotron which will yield 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 electron volts.

Such a machine probably will solve the meson mystery.

There is another experimental confirmation of Professor Bethe's meson calculations. This indicates that the nucleus of a heavy hydrogen atom must be the shape of a football.

Prof. I. I. Rabi, of Columbia University, a few months ago by radio measurements showed this football shape for that particular automic nucleus.

Population Increase Raises Building Record of Houston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—For two decades, year after year, exceptional records in building construction have been achieved here. Certain persons have shaken their heads forebodingly and have advised a halt before the city approached the situation of being "overbuilt." But in disregard of them, Houston, though far down the list in point of population, ranked sixth in the nation in valuation of building permits in 1938.

There seems reason to believe that the 1939 total, when figured up will go still higher. For the 1938 total was $25,005,548; and with half of December yet to be compiled and reported, the 1939 total stands at $24,595,000. In 1938, the town was exceeded only by such centers of population as New York, Los Angeles, Washington, Detroit, and Chicago. The ranking remains the same for the first nine months of 1939, which is the latest period available for comparative statistics.

Particular advance has been made in house construction. On Oct. 1, 1939, Houstonians had invested $12,157,179 in new houses. The figure was exceeded by only one other city in the nation, Detroit, in the list of 31 cities reporting; and that came after $12,000,000 worth taken out in 1938.

The Chamber of Commerce explains that the city's population is being added to each month by 500 families—a rate of increase that has been going on for three years. There can be no slowing up, according to the Chamber, if construction "is to keep pace with demand."

Notable units of construction in 1939 included the City Hall, the Oil and Gas Building, University of Houston buildings and the 13-story expansion of the Chamber of Commerce Building, rechristened the Commerce Building.

Rivers Extends Martial Law

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Charging an attempt "to inspire violence and otherwise interfere" with the National Guard, Gov. E. D. Rivers extended martial law to the State Military Department Jan. 15 and the Highway Department.

Citing his proclamation of Dec. 18, which placed the Highway Building under military protection, Governor Rivers said:

"It has subsequently developed that ex-Chairman (W. L.) Miller of the Highway Department and Judge W. R. Smith of the Alapaha Judicial Circuit . . . are conspiring to hamstring and obstruct the Adjutant General and the Militia of the State in carrying out the orders prescribed by the Governor . . ."

Governor Rivers recently ousted W. L. Miller from the Highway Board. Chairmanship, charging that Mr. Miller was using his office to boost himself into the Governorship.

Southlands are Calling
Enjoy a southern vacation this winter if you can. You'll find many delightful southern hotels and resorts, as well as transportation lines, advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Glimpse of Tropics Seen at Papaya Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—One of the most interesting show places in the Daytona Beach area, judging by the thousands of tourists who have visited it, is the Papaya Farm. This is a garden of these tropical trees, and is located one mile south of the city limits, on the peninsula.

Here at this farm, is a fine growth of this fruit. It is the most northern enterprise of this character in the United States, where the trees are raised out of doors.

With hundreds of trees, each bearing hundreds of pounds of the papaya melons, the sight is so unusual to the visitor; and many have been heard to remark that it is "the most interesting sight they have seen in all Florida."

A favorite sport of most callers is to stand their group of friends under a tree loaded with fruit and take snap shots or movies for the folks back home.

There is no charge to those who wish to see this bit of the true tropics, as the owners gladly welcome visitors.

Brooklyn Eagle Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Daily Eagle was sold for $350,000 Jan. 15 to Publisher Frank B. Schroth. Mr. Schroth, formerly Editor and Publisher of the Scranton Tribune, acquired control of the corporation publishing the Eagle, Aug. 1, 1938.

Cash Farm Income

Cash farm income in the United States in 1938 was approximately $7,632,000,000.

Newspaper Women Offer Writing Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Newspaper Women's Club will give four awards of $100 each to New York newspaper women for outstanding writing published in the metropolitan English daily press and by newspaper syndicates during the year 1939, it was announced Jan. 16 by Miss Sally MacDougall, Chairman of the Prize Award committee. Winners will receive their awards at the annual Front Page Ball to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Feb. 2.

Winners may not compete again for four ensuing years, the committee announced.

The honors for 1938 went to Kathleen McLaughlin, of the New York Times, for a spot news story; Jane Dixon, of the North American Newspaper Alliance, for a news feature; Edith Barber, of the Sun for a woman's page column, and Janet Owen of the New York Herald-Tribune, for the best criticism or comment of the year.

Quebec Proposes Montreal to N. Y. Border Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Quebec Government will shortly announce a plan to build a four-lane divided highway connecting Montreal with Mooers, on the New York State border. The new highway will connect at the Honore Mercier Bridge, near the Indian Reservation at Caughnawaga. The bridge crosses the St. Lawrence River to the Island of Montreal at this point.

Information was given to this effect to members attending the annual meeting of the Royal Automobile Club of Canada.

A. L. Caron, a past president of the Club, stated that there was need of a new highway between Montreal and the New York border as one means of attracting more American tourists to this city. Mooers would be a practical location for the American border contact point of this highway, as it taps heavy tourist traffic circulating all through that Adirondack Mountain region.

The absence of a speedway direct from that focal point to Montreal means that many tourists do not come further north. The highway would be direct between the bridgehead and Mooers, some 30 miles in length, with four underpasses being provided for railroad crossings.

Not Total Loss

COTTONWOOD, Ill. (AP)—Dogs and cats came from all directions to the Lincoln highway between here and Union Grove to help eat up two miles of fresh weiners.

The weiners spilled from the rear end of a meat delivery truck.

Death Valley a Laboratory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Death Valley, Calif.

This National Monument is a geology laboratory, rocks of all major divisions of geologic time being on display. The Monument's geology alone would have earned its public preservation, and indeed this is a fundamental factor in both climate and beauty, other major drawing cards of this region.

Now in its first decade as a public reserve, government agents are combing the territory to take the world's richest geologic inventory; as a contribution to the world's textbooks, these geologists in coming to new conclusions are switching dates around with abandon.

Immense Thickness

Geologists have found that the aggregate thickness of all exposed strata, if restored in their proper sequence of original deposition, would be 40,000 feet—higher than Mt. Everest. Earth movements, still going on, have been so intense and so numerous that the rock masses form a jumble of crustal blocks isolated from each other by folding, faulting, tilting, igneous intrusion, erosion, and burial under the more recent alluvium. At no one place is there a complete sequence, but all strata can be identified at some point or other.

Beginning with the oldest rocks, here are the Death Valley characteristics:

Archean: schists, gneisses, with quartzite and limestone; they are so altered by heat and pressure that even if fossils ever existed in them, there would be no recognizable traces of such; slopes of Archean along the Valley rim are as much as 5,000 feet in vertical thickness.

Algonkian: this series, contemporary with the oldest exposed in the Grand Canyon of Arizona, includes limestone, slates, quartzites, and dark volcanic rocks now altered to greenstones; they are conspicuous for their odd coloring, and talc deposits; the Valley's oldest fossils, of the primitive algae plants, are embedded in limestone of this period.

Fossils Tell Age

Paleozoic: limestone and quartzite of marine origin; zebra-banding in color; fossils are of marine life, which disclose the age of these rocks.

Mesozoic: granite which has forced its way up as a molten mass through the older rocks.

Tertiary: next to the "modern" Qua-ternary, these are the more nearly horizontal, and in their original state, than any other formations; tertiary volcanic versions include lava, tuff, and ash; others are shale, limestone, sandstone, and conglomerate; basins of deposition probably were similar to the present main trough of the Valley; fossils include forms of horse, rhinoceros, and rodents; fish, gastropods, petrified wood, and unclassified fauna; deposits include salt, gypsum, celesite, and borate, of tremendous commercial import to the Nation.

Quaternary: all the alluvial fans and salt and clay deposits in the Valley bottom; westside fans rise as much as 2,000 feet, hinting at eventual leveling off of the terrain; eastside fans and faults suggest the most recent uplift; fossils include camel, antelope, horse, elk, other mammals, and birds; the extinct Ubehebe crater is probably the latest formation, being only a few hundred years old.

Robert K. Shellaby

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Writing, Drawing, Public Speaking—How About a Course?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Men and Women Go On Growing Who Go On Studying

Is There an Adult Education Center Like This One in Your Town? If Not You Might Start One

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Come into a gay house, with lighted fireplaces and a general atmosphere of good cheer," invites a lively, pocket-size announcement of courses which has recently been sent to many in Boston.

"There are living rooms with comfortable chairs," the foreword promises, "rugs, lamps, books, sometimes music, and a friendly welcome. In this setting, mature men and women are having the real satisfaction of learning the things they always wanted to know and never quite had the time for, discussing questions of vital interest, drawing, painting, modeling, or in some other way giving vent to their creative abilities. There are no examinations, credits, or requirements."

Learning things they "never quite had time for"—things they felt they might do well and would greatly enjoy; but the demands of business, or teaching, or home duties became too absorbing, until at last, in need of refreshment and outlets of expression, they found themselves at the Boston Center for Adult Education, on Beacon Hill, or the Cambridge Center in Brattle House.

"Please don't ever tell my grandchildren that I've taken up painting!" begged a merry little lady who gave the impression of embarking on a thrilling adventure as she enrolled for her first class last fall. "They'd think me silly, I suppose, but I want to do this more than anything. I had made a good start with water colors, but was forced to give them up after I had a large family. But now I'm free to put my best into it, and I feel reborn!"

"Somebody's grandmother" did such good work that her landscapes were hung in the Center's living-room exhibition, and probably by now her family has been let in on the secret. But the leaders of classes at 79 Mt. Vernon Street guard personal histories carefully, so that individuals from every walk of life may feel free to come to the old residence that is now overflowing with activity and do the things that interest them, without causing comment.

A Port Of Missing Men

A Port of Missing Men one might almost call the cheerily lighted house, for some of the men who come say little at home about what is occupying them one evening a week until they have gained confidence in writing, in discussing world events before an informal group, in making stage scenery, portrait painting, or reading music at sight. Wood fires crackle in ten fireplaces throughout the house. Every room is inviting and conducive to give-and-take of ideas and skills in the arts and crafts. For many women as well as men, the Center is a haven from the pressure of business and family responsibilities, a place in which they can forget the world outside for an hour or two as they join a congenial group and lose themselves in doing things they thoroughly enjoy.

A dejected young man who felt battered by a series of blows at the outset of a promising literary career, talked to Miss Dorothy Hewitt, the director, one evening, but with no purpose in view. She assured him that many others, with more experience than he, had been through discouraging periods and had found themselves again through new interests. He decided to join one of the classes. Confidence began to return as he took part in the creative writing assignments, but after the ten-week course was completed he did not return. In a chance encounter some time later, he told Miss Hewitt that as a direct result of the encouragement he found at the Center he had been able to take hold and find a place in which he was getting along well.

In the friendly informality of the two centers it becomes easy for people to think honestly and without pretense. Miss Hewitt has discovered that most Americans think that they should have learned the beginnings of everything in their youth, especially the cultural things, and that they go through life never admitting that they don't know the first thing about music, for instance, although they long to be able to play an instrument. "Every effort is made to remove such barriers by frankly admitting that others are in the same uninformed state," Miss Hewitt explained.

Normal to Go On Growing

"One mother of a distinguished son whom I was taking through the house brightened amazingly when I told her that some time, when I got a chance, I was going to learn to play the piano, but that I never had a lesson in my life. Accidentally I had put my finger on the thing she wanted most of anything to do, but had been afraid to admit ignorance of even 'the beginnings' of the study. After that it was made easy for her to go ahead under a competent teacher.

"It is normal for adults to want to go on growing and making the most of their abilities," she went on. "The desire may be deeply buried, or sadly distorted, but nevertheless it is there, and will come to the surface if given the right encouragement and environment. But to keep alive and growing you have to go on with thought-provoking pursuits. These may be things that cost nothing, or a great deal; it is of no consequence. The main thing is to do what you really want to do—if you would find refreshment and new meaning to daily living, not what you think you ought to do."

Unfortunately, in her observation, so much has been forced on people in a dull and lifeless manner under the guise of education that thousands of men and women think of education as erudite, aloof, and deadly uninteresting. "I feel that the greatest care should be taken to present opportunities in such a fashion as to indicate life-developing instead of life-destroying characteristics. Numberless individuals have reached maturity disliking certain studies because of some unhappy early association, and then, through more favorable circumstances, have become deeply engrossed in these very subjects."

There is no sense of "helping" people to do this or that, but situations which enable people to find what most interests them are arranged in a pleasant setting, and plenty of people are on hand to help them do these things well. The result is a stimulating atmosphere with people having to be almost driven out after classes in order to make enough room to accommodate those who come in later. Efforts are being made now to find ways of enlarging the present facilities.

To the Center come women of leisure from Beacon Hill homes, business men and women for classes beginning at 5:15 o'clock until 9:30, mothers who find time for a morning course while the children are at school, a social worker wanting to brush up on the crafts, now and then a man of importance in executive circles who is glad to be lost among a group who knows him only as good at clay modeling, or a manual worker or household employee who finds wider horizons in this open sesame of fascinating things to do.

The young man who runs the little elevator at the Center is something of a student of human nature. "The difference between the people who come here and those you see at other places," he observed the other day, "is the light in their eyes!"

In a cheerful living-room atmosphere, men and women discuss world news with Ellis H. Dana, specialist in international affairs, at the Boston Center for Adult Education.

By a Staff Photographer

Arranging the pencil sketching section of an exhibit recently staged by the Boston Center for Adult Education

After listening while Dr. Willi Apel plays symphonic music, the students in the class "Listening to Symphonic Music" at the Boston Center for Adult Education gather informally around the piano for an analysis of the composition. Dr. Apel is a lecturer on Music at Harvard University.

"I wish I could draw." Haven't you heard it? With most people it seems to end there, merely with the wish. But with these men and women—and many others like them—the wish is father to the thought. At the Boston Center for Adult Education the sketching classes go full tilt. In this as in other "hobby" fields men and women escape their sense of limitation of jobs, families, years, and previous experience by venturing into new fields and finding real fun.

Through the Editor's Window

A Test of Teachableness

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We grown-ups—sometimes it is said that we are inclined to be inflexible, set in our ways. We hear an employer say it, preferring a younger worker. Our teen-age children say it, flinging it out as an "Oh, Moth-err," or "Oh, Dad!"—meaning that we are acting too stuffily adult. Personnel workers say it, claiming that a widespread adjustment in the office sometimes brings about such tempests in teapots as to indicate that not an older worker in the lot is willing to face new issues or accept new ways.

These are but generalities, of course; and generalities are seldom widely true. We all know persons, individually, who are flexible, gloriously young and adjustable, co-operative, and perhaps far more progressive than their highly conventional adolescent sons and daughters.

But if all this talk about not being open to new ideas and methods bothers you at times, making you wonder if you really are the way they say grown-ups are; try taking a course in something. Not a mere lecture course, naturally; for hundreds of adults can sit through a lecture course and never at any time be jerked out of their complacent viewpoints or settled ways. Enroll, instead, quite deliberately, for a course that will challenge your thinking. Courses carried on through discussion, in which teacher and class express and match experience and opinions, in which you yourself have to come out boldly with fresh ideas, and take active part in a give-and-take educational process—these are the kind that test your teachableness.

And not alone courses in international affairs, history, poetry, art appreciation and other subjects involving discussion will do this. Lessons in singing or piano playing, especially where given at least part of the time to a group; lessons in speech or in a foreign language—these, too, demand of us a willingness to adapt our notions and our ways to the ideas and guidance of others.

Teachableness is a quality most little children so beautifully express. We grown-ups do not want to lose it. It is inseparable from an even more beautiful and more essential quality—humility. When these are proved in human ways through our readiness to learn from others, they will also be proved in spiritual ways.

Are we sure we are still teachable? One way we can test ourselves, then, is to take a course and see how we accept what it offers. If we didn't enroll last autumn, now at the beginning of the midwinter term is an excellent moment. It can help us to keep on growing, and at the same time to enrich our experience and to loosen up our ways.

A Tuesday Column

Faculty Translation Project

Latin-American Books Being Produced at Mather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

Is there any way that scholars can promote international amity? This question is being answered in the affirmative by a group of experimenters at Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. Their plan involves, as a start, volunteer translation into English and inexpensive publication of Latin-American literature. The program is a cultural and intellectual corollary to the national effort to improve inter-American economic relations, and is encouraged by the State Department.

Dr. Robert C. Binkley, head of the History Department, will direct the experiment which will make use of modern scientific methods of low-cost manuscript reproduction.

Translation of 40 volumes of a 100-volume anthology of Colombian literature has already begun, after recent authorization by Señor Daniel Samper-Ortega of the Colombian Embassy in Washington, editor of the anthology.

Authorization for work on the other volumes is expected soon.

Previous work of this sort has always been hampered by the high cost of publication. Now the way is cleared through the co-operation of volunteer translators, either Mather students or interested members of the community, and of the authors who have waived royalty rights.

Dr. Binkley and his assistants in the history laboratory have reproduced copies of the translations by microphotography and photo-offset, making the usual elaborate setting of type and mechanical work unnecessary.

After the manuscript translations are prepared, the typing may be photographed directly onto a zinc plate which then goes to the press. This photo-offset method is justified only when at least 100 copies are ordered.

When only a few copies are in demand, the pages of the manuscript are made translucent by dipping them into a transparentizing solution consisting of cocoa butter dissolved in gasoline, benzine, and carbon tetra-chloride, a formula developed by Miss Helen Skowronska, Mather Assistant in Chemistry.

The pages are then run through the microphotographic machine where strong light from mercury tubes projected through the pages imprints the typing on sensitized sheets, which subsequently can be bound in book form. The master copy is then stored for future demand.

The low cost, not more than double that of commercial books, makes possible the publication of literature which, because of the small demand for it, would not otherwise be published. Commercial publications must sell about 2,000 copies before expenses are met. It is hoped that by making this literature available to a larger group, increased demand will be stimulated, and thus commercial publication may be encouraged.

Dr. Binkley hopes that these methods will be used in all fields and in all countries. No matter how obscure the work may have been, through these methods it can be made available to scholars in that field at low cost and in a short time. To facilitate this, scholars will be asked to make up wantlists in their field.

The experimenters also feel that through this sort of work international co-operation will be stimulated, and that it is not too much to hope that this is another and more fundamental approach to a real and lasting international amity.

Fireside Chats At Lafayette

Easton, Pa.

Fireside chats between members of the faculty and students at Lafayette College, inaugurated this year, have been so successful that they will probably be continued, as both the professors and undergraduates who participated in them expressed satisfaction over the results.

The fireside chats are held on Sunday evenings at the homes of the faculty members and topics of interest at the time are discussed. Attendance is limited to those upper classmen who signify a desire to attend and who register. They are entertained at the same time by the faculty members and their wives.

Hosts to the students thus far were Dean and Mrs. Theodore Distler, Dr. and Mrs. Beverly W. Kunkel, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Odell and Dr. and Mrs. Freeman Ward.

Discussions ranged from the war in Europe to natural science and religion. The chats are informal and questions freely asked and answered.

'Indian Reservations,' South African Style

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Someone has suggested recently that more of our members tell some of the outstandingly interesting things about their own sections of the country—things not easily come upon in books. This might make good reading, provided you do not let yourselves run into rambling and length. Our first speaker today, writing from a section of South Africa and keeping to only one subject among the many, many things she might have been tempted to include, is an example of what is helpful.—Chairman.

South Africa

Hello! South Africa Calling.

For years I have read The Christian Science Monitor and enjoyed the Youth Round Table columns sharing all the ideas and enthusiasms expressed by you all.

I live in what is known as a Native Reserve and have just finished a book on their customs and beliefs, and although I cannot include any of this in today's letter, I feel I would like to tell you Round Tablers something about them. You all seem so thirsty for knowledge.

These natives were first met by the white settlers in about 1740 on the Fish River. They were moving south while we were expanding Northwards. The struggle between white and black began. After many wars the whites' political supremacy was established.

The blacks are segregated in certain areas, of which the Transkei, in which I live, is one. No white person may own land in these areas but traders are permitted to set up trading stores to supply their needs. These territories are admittedly inadequate to their support and recent measures have been adopted to augment their lands.

The natives in the reserves still live in primitive fashion. They wear blankets which have been washed in red ochre and given a red, brick color; the women wear in addition a long, full skirt (also made from red blanket) which sways gracefully from side to side. Their dwellings are very primitive, being merely thatched, round mud huts having one smaller hole for ventilation and no chimney, though fires in petrol tins are made inside. The natives in the towns, on the other hand, are termed "dressed" natives and wear European clothes.

The Cape Colony is doing much to educate the native, but he has not been enfranchised. Training in self-government, however, is afforded through the "Bunga" or General Council consisting of 22 European magistrates and 81 natives. Resolutions are subject to the Chief Magistrate's veto.

I am keenly interested in contemporary history and its background and love reading. I would like to correspond with friends anywhere in the world and particularly with a few in the Far East. (Miss) M. C.

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Poetry Makers!

In the letter from the editor of the new poetry magazine Unicorn, announcing the Molly Eager Poetry Prize of $25 for the best poem used in the magazine during 1940, the address was incorrectly given. Send your verses to Mrs. W. Stanley Soroka, 1 Granton Avenue, Bradford, Mass. The town was incorrectly given as Bedford. It is Bradford. Sorry. The letter was printed January 9. —Chairman.

Routine Work With Zeal

Texas

Dear Friends:

Have you ever sat in front of a fire running your fingers through your hair, trying to think of a good way to start your letter of gratitude for all the fine letters written by Round Tablers? I have come to the conclusion that the best way is to use the simplest words and that is: "I thank you, one and all."

Many have written about their travels in other places by various ways of transportation. I have traveled by books, to Boston several times, and each time, it gets more interesting. Have any of you Round Tablers ever been on any of the University Tours over the United States? I would like to hear more about these trips.

I attended the Texas State College for Women at Denton, Texas, (which is the largest school for girls in the world); and there were many girls from other states and countries. (The next time you are in Texas stop by and see the school.)

We live on a farm and ranch and we "ride the range in Ford-V-8." There is nothing prettier among the cattle than the white-faced Hereford baby calf. Sometimes these calves get a free ride home in the back of the car.

I am very interested in everything including drawing, water-coloring, caricatures, cartoons, shorthand, singing, photography, raising of flowers (especially roses), and candy making. My motive right now is to see perfection in the simplest things; to do routine work with zeal, such as washing dishes as they have "never been washed before." As I read once: "To do the thing I ought to do before the thing I want to do, and to want to do the thing I ought to do." (Miss) S. F.

Did you see the article, Miss S. F., on the building of your college chapel which was printed last Tuesday? It was written by a Junior at the Texas State College. We are always proud to publish good articles written by college students. We are also glad to have letters from college students to include in The Round Table. So let's hear from more campuses.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

FIRST THINGS FIRST
A Practical Book on CHARACTER BUILDING
By AGNESS BOYSEN
Praised by parents, teachers the press. $2 plus 5c postage FREE, with each order for the book, a 3 months' supply of Character Checking Charts for measuring progress in the home From AA Agents or
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. 423, Chicago, Ill.

WHEN YOU write to school advertisers for information, please mention The Christian Science Monitor. This is a courtesy that schools greatly appreciate because it enables them to know the value of their Monitor advertising and helps them to supply the kind of information you as a Monitor reader desire to have.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

Are You Ready for High School?
The Principia offers boys a colorful and vigorous school experience. Write for interesting Illustrated Booklet describing boys' activities in the Upper School.
Second Semester Starts Monday, Feb. 5
The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College, Upper School
Junior College, Lower School
Coeducational

SCHOOLS—British Isles
CLAREMONT
Esher, Surrey
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
NEUTRAL AREA
NORMAL CONDITIONS
APPROVED AIR RAID SHELTER
Tel. Esher 810

ART
United States
TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION For Results
Internationally Celebrated Graduates
Intensive Winter, Spring, Summer Courses
Approved by Regents. Register now.
Costume Design and Illustration; also sketching, styling, draping, fashion journalism, interior decoration, textile and stage design, window display. Day and Eve. Send for Cir. 7, Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere.
TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (52d St.), New York

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost institution for dramatic training.
Spring term begins April 1st
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

DAY SCHOOL
THE TUTORING SCHOOL
OF NEW YORK—74 East 55th Street
Individual instruction assures rapid progress. Graduates in leading colleges.
15th Year.
Catalog upon request. WI. 2-8198

ELEKTOR ACADEMY Est. 18 Years.
169th St. at Gothic Drive, Hillcrest, Jamaica, L. I. Easily Accessible from New York, Forest Hills and Flushing.

Primary through high school. High academic standards. Character development. Progressive teaching. Individual guidance. College preparatory or academic course. Typewriting, shorthand and individual instruction in stenotypy.
MRS. MAUDE CLARKE, Principal
Telephone REpublic 9-4792
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

New Play by Elmer Rice—Radio for Children—A Family of Artists

'Two on an Island' Scores Success in Boston Opening

By L. A. Sloper

The Playwrights' Company has done it again. Elmer Rice's "Two on an Island," which opened Monday night at the Wilbur Theater in Boston and is going to Broadway next week, is the cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons.

In it Mr. Rice returns to New York and the Four Million. That is his island, and out of the Four Million the two he has chosen are a boy from Iowa who writes plays and a girl from New Hampshire who wants to be an actress. Having located them on the island which encloses American theatrical ambitions, he tells in 11 scenes the tale of their adventures and their final romance.

But that's only a thread of his story, which is really more concerned with the city, and with the Four Million. It's fair enough to have the romance, but the most amusing scenes are the crowd scenes and the most interesting people are the tourists, the taxi drivers, the sailors, the culture seekers, the radicals, the slummers, and the play producer.

In all this there is nothing particularly new or particularly original. But it has all been put together in such an engaging way and directed and acted so persuasively, and before such fetching sets done in the expressionist style, that novelty is unnecessary. The human comedy is never stale, when retold by an expert.

♪ ♪ ♪

The part of the producer, Lawrence Ormont, is surely one of the fattest ever written. The man is a typical Rice character, a frustrated idealist who despises himself for having sold out his ideals, and Mr. Rice, liking him enormously, has showered good lines on him. Once in a while a line has a familiar ring, like the definition of a bore as a man who, when asked how he's been, tells you. But mostly they are much fresher than that, and they are almost continuously funny. I don't known when I've laughed so much.

Ormont hasn't all the good lines, of course. The guide on the sightseeing bus has a good share, and in the person of Howard daSilva he makes the most of them. The man puts on a wonderful act, and the build-up he gets from his passengers is a great help.

The direction of that scene is characteristic of the production, which has been handled with a deftness of timing and a quickness of pace that make every point tell.

True, on the opening night a few matters needed fixing. First of all, Luther Adler, who plays the producer in his familiar hard style, needed to finish memorizing his long part. Then, the play needed picking up in the second act, where it sagged noticeably after a brilliant first act. The conversations in the Coffee Pot, for example, tended to become tedious, especially the long complaint of Ormont's wife. There are one or two curtains that might be strengthened. But these are all matters that can easily be corrected.

♪ ♪ ♪

Don't let me give the impression that the youthful leads are negligible. Far from it. They are a charming pair, and charmingly acted by Betty Field and John Craven. The playwright has cunningly put off their meeting until the last act, though they have been crossing each other's paths for two years. When they do meet, it doesn't take them long to discover each other. Moreover, these characters have been well built. The gradual effect of the impact of New York on them is well conveyed.

There is some excellent acting in smaller roles: by Earl McDonald as a commercial artist, by Dora Weissman as a woman lonely in her transplantation, by Whitner Bissell as a wealthy Communist, by Charles Polachek as a refugee actor, by Martha Hodge as a social butterfly, by Frederica Going as an art lecturer, and by Robert Williams and Martin Ritt as taxi drivers. There was an ovation for everybody at the end.

The settings and the staging have a lot to do with the happy result. Everything is skeletonized: the cabs, the buildings, the subway, the streets; and the suggestion is very successful. It all suits the blend of sophistication and sentiment which is New York.

'Two on an Island'

Wilbur Theater, Boston—The Playwrights' Company present "Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice, staged by the author, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes designed and executed by Helene Pons. Week beginning Jan. 15, 1940. The cast:

William Flynn	Robert Williams
Samuel Brodsky	Martin Ritt
Mary Ward	Betty Field
John Thompson	John Craven
Clifton Ross	Earl McDonald
The Sightseeing Guide	Howard daSilva
The Driver	Robert O'Brien
Mrs. Dora Levy	Dora Weissman
Dixie Bushby	Arthur L. Sachs
A Middle-Western Man	Roderick Maybee
A Middle-Western Woman	Roberta Belinger
Frederic Winthrop	Whitner Bissell
Miss Winslow	Sara Peyton
Clancy	John Philliber
Lawrence Ormont	Luther Adler
Martha Johnson	Terry Harris
An Actor	Charles Polacheck
Heinz Kaltbart	Rudolf Weiss
Dorothy Clark	Martha Hodge
Katherine Winthrop Holmes	Joan Wetmore
Martin Blake	Herschel Bentley
Gracie Mullen	Ann Thomas
Helen Ormont	Harriet MacGibbon
Sonia Taranova	Eva Langbord
Mrs. Ballinger	Frederica Going
Ruth Ormont	Helen Renee

On Boston Stages

Ernest Hemingway's new play, "The Fifth Column," is now expected to arrive at the Colonial on Feb. 12, on its way to New York. The production is scheduled to have its premiere at New Haven on Jan. 26, and a fortnight's engagement has been reported for Philadelphia. Franchot Tone, Frances Farmer, and Lenore Ulric are in the cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

An opening on Feb. 26 in Boston for "Higher and Higher," Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical show, is mentioned by the New York Times, which adds that Jack Haley has arrived from Hollywood for rehearsals. Co-starring with Mr. Haley in this Rodgers-Hart-Hurlbut work will be Martha Eggert, and Shirley Ross.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Two on an Island," Elmer Rice's play now at the Wilbur, has advanced its opening date in New York from next Tuesday to Monday.

'Romeo and Juliet'

When, as, and if film commitments allow, it will be Laurence Olivier sponsoring the Olivier-Vivien Leigh "Romeo and Juliet." Robert Ross is to direct. Rehearsals, according to current reports, are scheduled to begin in March on the West Coast. The production might open there, in April, or here, in May.

Thurber Play

"The Male Animal" is receiving box office support. The Thurber-Nugent comedy opened to $1,895 on Tuesday, capacity less the first-night press list. Its second-night business totaled $1,595, claimed to be a second-night record for the Cort. In other words, Richard Maney is proclaiming a hit.

Philip Merivale, Helen Hayes, and Roy Roberts
In a scene from "Ladies and Gentlemen," coming to the Colonial next week

Broadway Plans And Prospects

New York

Walter Huston began rehearsing Monday in "A Passenger to Bali," which Ellis St. Joseph wrote and which Mr. Huston's son, John, is directing. Others in the cast include Colin Keith-Johnston, William Harrigan, Cecil Humphreys, and Victor Beecroft. Montgomery Ford, the producer, plans to present "A Passenger to Bali" here during the latter part of February.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Young Couple Wanted," by Arthur Wilmurt, will open at Maxine Elliott's Theater on Jan. 22 instead of Jan. 25, as previously announced by its producer, Jerome Mayer. The following have been chosen for the cast: Arlene Francis, Hugh Marlowe, Lloyd Gough, Helen Shields, Zamah Cunningham, John Adair, Ethel Intropidi, Juliet Forbes, Richard Clark, J Richard Jones, and Ruth Thane McDevitt. Martin Gabel is staging the play, and Donald Oenslager has been commissioned to design the sets.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eleanor Lynn will play the leading feminine role opposite Elia Kazan in Clifford Odets' "Night Music," now in rehearsal under the direction of Harold Clurman. Other players in the new Group Theater production include Morris Carnovsky, Roman Bohnen Art Smith, Philip Loeb, Santord Meisner, Ruth Nelson, and Walter Coy. Mordecai Gorelik is preparing the sets. The play is due on Feb. 19 after a two-week try-out tour.

♪ ♪ ♪

The preview of George Bernard Shaw's "Geneva," with Maurice Colbourne, Barry Jones, and Jessica Tandy, will be in the form of a benefit performance for the English-Speaking Union, on Monday, Jan. 29, at Henry Miller's Theater. Principal patrons are Godfrey Haggard, Consul General in New York, and Mrs. Haggard; John W. Davis, honorary president of the English-Speaking Union in the United States, and Mrs. Davis. Dr. James R. Angell, president of the Union, and Mrs. Angell; and Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler. Proceeds of the preview performance will go to the support of traveling scholarships, the interchange of British and American teachers, and refugee work in England.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first of the week's two openings will occur this evening at the Mansfield Theater, when Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" begins its revival engagement. Barry Fitzgerald, Sara Allgood, Arthur Shields, Effie Shannon, and Aideen O'Connor are among the principal players. Mr Shields has staged the revival for which Robert Edmond Jones has done the scenery. On Wednesday evening, "The Man Who Killed Lincoln" opens at the Longacre Theater, with Richard Waring in the role of John Wilkes Booth. This is the Elmer Harris dramatization of the Philip Van Doren Stern novel of the same name. Sam Byrd, Whitford Kane, John Morny, and Henry Hull, Jr., are in the cast. Felix Brentano is the director.

♪ ♪ ♪

There will be two benefit performances next Sunday "The Man Who Came to Dinner," at the Music Box, will play for the Stage Relief Fund. And "Too Many Girls," at the Imperial, will do a benefit for the Actors' Fund. . . . George Abbott and Milton Berle are said to be talking about a play by Robert Griffith which they think would be suitable for Mr. Berle, say next season . . . Sidney Gibson marks his twentieth anniversary with Olsen and Johnson at the Winter Garden where he is now stooging for the gentlemen in a musical called, "The New Hellzapoppin'." . . .

Ben Pinchot

Luther Adler and John Craven
In "Two on an Island," Elmer Rice's play at the Wilbur

News of the Screen

New York

Warners announce the release of four films during February. They are: "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson and Margot Stevenson; "Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield, Pat O'Brien, and Ann Sheridan; "Granny Get Your Gun," with May Robson; and "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Crisis in the Pacific," the latest March of Time, is now appearing on the screen of Radio City Music Hall, along with "His Girl Friday," starring Rosalind Russell and Cary Grant. "Crisis in the Pacific" deals with this Nation's strategy on the western ocean.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Human Beast," Jean Renoir's film version of the Emile Zola novel, will be shown at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse as soon as that theater's screen is no longer engaged by "Entente Cordiale," with Victor Francen and Gaby Morlay. Jean Gabin and Simone Simon are the stars of "The Human Beast," which has successfully passed the New York State Board of Censors.

♪ ♪ ♪

When "Babes on Broadway" goes into production at M-G-M, the stars, producer, and director of the screened "Babes in Arms" will be re-united. These are Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, Arthur Freed and Busby Berkeley. Miss Garland is just back at Culver City from New York. Mr. Rooney is emerging from his stint as "Young Tom Edison."

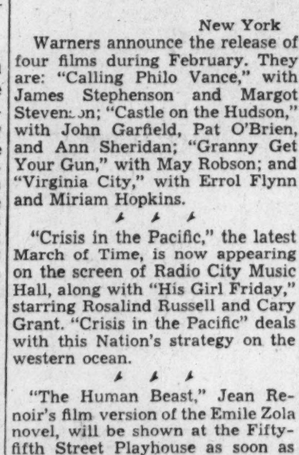
♪ ♪ ♪

Visitors here from Hollywood: Lon Chaney, Jr., who plays his most important role to date as Lennie in "Of Mice and Men"; Frank Seltzer, publicity director for Hal Roach; Ernst and Mrs. Lubitsch. Mr. Lubitsch's latest picture is "The Shop Around the Corner" and he is shopping around New York for story material.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ray Milland and Director Edward H. Griffith have been added to Paramount in England and will journey there, next Spring . . . Ralph Murphy has been assigned to direct Dick Powell and Joan Blondell (Mrs. Powell) in "I Want a Divorce" . . . James Roosevelt has announced the purchase of Ursula Parrott's story, "Love Song," for film production . . . William K. Howard has signed a term contract to direct pictures for Warner Brothers.

Don Ameche will be co-starred with Alice Faye in "Lillian Russell" . . . Cora Witherspoon has been added to the cast of "I Was an Adventuress" . . . Charles Boyer will play the leading rô opposite Bette Davis in "All This and Heaven Too" . . . Lee Patrick has gone to the Coast from New York to appear in "Saturday's Children," the Maxwell Anderson play starring John Garfield and Anne Shirley . . . Paul Lukas has been added to the cast of the Bob Hope-Paulette Goddard, film, "The Ghost Breakers."



Pete Smith
In "How to Carve a Turkey," now on the screen at the South Station Theater.

Plays and Players

Billy Rose, now sitting in on rehearsals of Ernest Hemingway's "The Fifth Column," has engaged John Murray Anderson to supervise the "Aquacade" of 1940 at the World's Fair. . . "See My Lawyer" played its 125th performance at the Adelphi Friday. . . Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale gave their final performance of "Ladies and Gentlemen" at the Martin Beck Theater Saturday evening before commencing a 12-week tour at Ford's Theater, Baltimore.

'Song and Story Lady'

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the much discussed field of American children's radio programs Dorothy Gordon is an outstanding figure, whose work is not only enjoyed by the youngsters but commended by women's clubs and other civic and educationally minded groups.

Her new "Yesterday's Children" broadcast—offered by the NBC Blue Network each Friday evening at the convenient hour of 7:30—is being pointed out by experts as an example of what a good children's program should be, and her thrice weekly periods on the Mutual Network are also winning warm commendation.

Miss Gordon has been known for years as radio's "Song and Story Lady." Once she was described by Sir James Barrie as "The Peter Pan of America." Ever since her childhood she has traveled widely and has collected folk tales and songs which she used not only on the air, but in her books and in the theater.

In the past she was able to secure exclusive radio rights to Kipling's "Just So Stories," Sir James Barrie's "Peter Pan," Beatrix Potter's "Peter Rabbit" and other world famous children's stories. In her new "Yesterday's Children" period she is introducing dramatizations of favorite portions of many more such stories—each week's choice being made by some famous man or woman who recalls the favorite book of their own childhood days. In most cases the person making the choice is present as a guest in the program.

In 1937 Miss Gordon won the Women's National Radio Committee Award for the best children's program then current. Recently she was named Advisory Consultant on Children's Programs for NBC.

♪ ♪ ♪

Neutral Radio

By adopting a number of self-imposed regulations designed to avoid propaganda, horror, suspense and undue excitement of listeners, broadcasters in the United States have contributed a great deal to the sane and balanced American view of the war in Europe.

Immediately after President Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation was issued, the National Broadcasting Company—as one example—adopted a set of regulations, which were printed in pamphlet form, with the intention of preventing exploitation of the conflict to attain dramatic effects in radio programs of any kind.

John F. Royal, NBC Vice-President in Charge of Programs, said of his company's policy in this direction: "NBC did not change its fundamental policy of 'broadcasting in the public interest' because of the war. Rather, it applied that policy to wartime conditions. This was concerned chiefly with keeping undesirable matter off the air, and not especially with adding new programs of a different type to the regular schedule. No programs were dropped because of the war.

"For example," he continued, "we anticipated that songwriters would launch a rush of war songs and songs capitalizing on the heartbreaks of war, and we decided to nip this tendency in the bud."

Network officials generally agree that there is now a marked tendency to center interest on things American while conflicts continue abroad.

In the NBC pamphlet on policies regarding broadcasts connected with the war, is this statement: "We will make every effort to be temperate, responsible and mature in selecting the manner in which we make the facts of war and its attendant circumstances known to our audience.

"We will at all times try to distinguish between fact, official statement, news obtained from responsible official or unofficial sources, rumor, and matter taken from or contained in the foreign press or other publications so that by reporting and identifying these sources we can help the radio audience to evaluate properly the news brought to it."

Harold Stein

Dorothy Gordon
One of best radiocasters of children's radio programs, now heard thrice weekly on Mutual Network and also every Friday over NBC Blue network in "Yesterday's Children."

Copley Society Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

There is a charming small exhibition at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. It consists mainly of pictures by Mrs. Nancy D. Bowditch, but it contains works by other members of her family—of special importance those of her father, George deForest Brush.

The domestic character imparts a special warmth to this exhibition, which would, of course, be interesting aside from sentimental association. But a visitor's imagination will be busy visualizing three generations of portrayers depicting one another devotedly. Since most of the pictures are personal portraits, they start us guessing as to who resembles whom, and how so-and-so changed or retained her charm through the years.

George deForest Brush's favorite theme was portrayal of mother and child, and he used the members of his family as models. He visualized them in classical draperies, in detached attitudes, removed, remote from the realistic world which interested his contemporaries. His poetic portrayals remind us of classical womanhood and the handsome children of Renaissance paintings.

At the Copley Society there are small pictures of Thea Cabot and Georgia Cabot, his granddaughters; there is a portrait of George deForest Brush's father. There are two Indian scenes showing a subject which was greatly favored by the artist at one period in his career. There is a lithographic portrait of the artist by his son, Gerome Brush. Another portrait of the artist was made by his grandchild, Polly Pearmain McClennen. Finally, there are the pictures by daughter, Nancy Bowditch, which comprise half of the exhibition.

Mrs. Bowditch exercises her talents in personal fashion. She is a painter of merit and fine sentiment. Her depiction, for example, of "Mrs. Hamilton Osgood" is made with conviction, and a handsome likeness it is. Her pencil drawings are executed with sensitiveness, and her "Roman Boy" is a touching character study. There are times when she shows a good measure of deBrush influence, but on the whole she is a painter with independence, and with something positive to say.

♪ ♪ ♪

At Ross Gallery

Five Boston women are showing pictures at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. They are Daphne Dunbar, Priscilla Ordway, Erica Karawina, Margaret W. Reed, and Katherine Wilkins.

It is a cheerful and interesting display, for each of the contributors shows some quality of originality, some special artistic bent. Such is the character of contemporary art that each temperament finds its suitable outlet. One artist records with conscientious accuracy what she sees in the daily scene; she cultivates a style which serves her purpose. Another reacts to the world of fancy and her mode adjusts itself to the imaginary. Between these extremes lie the others who manage to combine traits of the real and the ideal.

Margaret W. Reed shows several portraits of children. One entitled "Peter" reveals her at her best. The little fellow is depicted with a happy smile illuminating his features, the head is nicely modeled and the warm red colors are appropriately adapted to the subject. The other portraits by Miss Reed are pleasant, but they do not show the freedom with the brush, and the spontaneity expressed in "Peter."

Katherine Wilkins offers half a dozen water colors. She is at home with aquarelle, and she has an engaging way of applying the pigment with a light and effective touch. There are a few other water colorists in Boston today who have the same approach, as though the picture were a spontaneous wash, the colors pale, allusive tints. The method is often more successful than the heavy overlay of pigment used by water colorists of the other method who really imitate oil painting. Miss Wilkins' "Garden in the Fall" is a busy place, and her "Pastoral" is delightful.

Priscilla Ordway has discovered some hitherto unpainted localities of Boston. She seems to have gone into Roxbury and found some delectable themes amid backyards. It is an element in the Boston scene which is typical, but which has not until recently attracted the attention of painters. She has a crisp, lively way of recording what she sees, and for some of us who know these outlying places in a big city, she makes an authentic picture of what she sees.

Erica Karawina continues to make her drawings which reflect her love and understanding of the Far Eastern viewpoint. Her water colors are made on fibrous rice paper, the colors sensitively chosen and the drawings painstakingly wrought. Her "Valse Triste" is a macabre theme decoratively wrought. Her "Threadfish" shows an eye for the ornamental and an unbelievable patience with small details. Such a characteristic is exceptional today when tendencies lie rather in the direction of summary, stenographic performance. Most beautiful is Miss Karawina's "Lilac Perfume" an exotic drawing that expresses the title.

Daphne Dunbar's pictures lean toward fantasy, and bow occasionally toward realism. In scenes such as "Cruise" she applies ever so delicately the touch of caricature. Her "Sound of the Sea" shows another objective. It is painted with a tenderness and delicacy meant to correspond to the idea illustrated, of a child listening to the sound in a shell.

'Vanities'

New York

Earl Carroll is at the St. James Theater currently with his "Vanities," in which several vaudeville acts and "the most beautiful girls in the world" occupy 50 scenes of what Mr. Carroll—never a one for understatement—calls "America's greatest revue." Some will find it an embarrassment of riches. Others will trim the sentence to suit themselves.

In the opinion of this reporter, Jerry Lester is the only new face who manages to mug much humor through this array of tinsel, feathers, sequins, and yard goods. Mr. Lester works hard enough to make us hope he gets some good material one day. Johnny Woods, Ygor and Tanya, Professor Lamberti, the Three Nonchalants, and Cass-Owen and Topsy are standard vaudeville acts whose routines have been altered a little to fit the production. The new "Vanities" manages to suggest the suggestive and to be just about as undistinguished and dull as any revue we can recall offhand.

J. D. B.

At Fine Arts Theater

On view at the Fine Arts Theater are paintings by Laura Mackay. A Coloradan by birth, Miss Mackay now lives in the East. She has achieved distinction for making toys, two groups of which were purchased for the first children's museum in Japan.

The pictures exhibited are pleasant scenes of the outdoors. The painter portrays a picturesque vista of a roadside, a field or snowy view. She uses her brush in legible manner recording the subjects with clarity and simplicity. She uses no tricks to engage or excite the eye; on the contrary she works with commendable discipline and modesty.

Evenings of Dance

The remaining events in the Saturday Evenings of Dance to be presented by the Boston Dance Council at the Peabody Playhouse are as follows:

Feb. 17—Concert of modern dance, by Alice Paine Paul, Juana de Laban, Melvene Ipcar, and Hans Wiener.

March 16 — Lecture-demonstration by educational groups: Laselle Junior College, headed by Alice Paine Paul; Wellesley College (Charlotte MacEwen); Radcliffe College (Katharine Schroeder); Boston Y. W. C. A. studio group (Janice Janes).

April 6—An evening of ballet by Margaret Littell (children's ballet); Kathryn Pope (ballet as technique); Miriam Marmein (professional ballet); Senia Russakoff (ballet technique).

The Boston Dance Council is an organization for promoting interest in the dance in Boston. Now in its second year, its membership consists of most of the resident Boston dance teachers. Frederick Rand Rogers, professor of education at Boston University, is the chairman and Martha Bigelow Eliot the secretary-treasurer. Janice Janes, Katrine Hooper, and Mary Starks make up the executive committee.

It is the further aim of the Boston Dance Council to bring important dance attractions to the city.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

Hilarious witty dialogue rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9158
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

"As gay giddy and delectable a comedy as our stage has seen in years."—Brown, Post
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Humorous fresh and exhilarating a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"RAFFLES"
David NIVEN • Olivia de HAVILLAND
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

BOSTON

ICE FOLLIES of 1940 NOW!
Featuring
BESS ERNHARDT, EVELYN CHANDLER, SHIPSTAD & JOHNSON
EVENINGS THRU JAN. 21—8:30
Mat. Sat. & Sun. 2:30
Adm. 55c, on sale each nite at 6
Res. Seats $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, tax inc.
No phone orders.
Tickets also at Arena.
BOSTON GARDEN

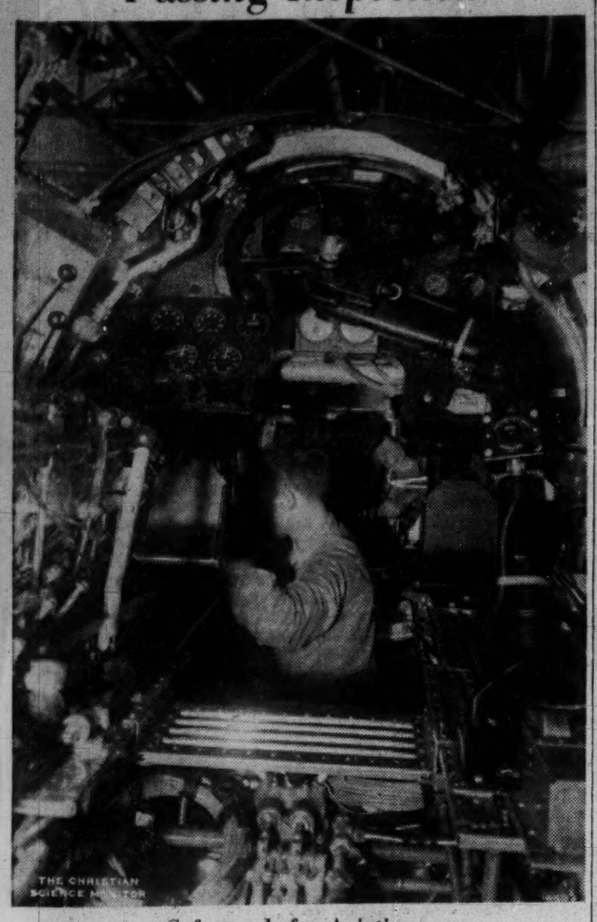
STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
AT ORPHEUM: 3 SHOWS DAILY. Morning and Mat. continuous Eves and Sunday — All Seats Reserved.
AT STATE: TWICE DAILY. 1:30 & 8 P. M. All Seats Reserved.
SUNDAYS—Both Theatres, 2 and 8. All Seats Reserved.

WILBUR—THIS WEEK ONLY—Mat. Tom'w.
ELMER RICE'S New Play
TWO ON AN ISLAND
STAGED BY THE AUTHOR Cast of 50 SETTINGS BY JO MIELZINER

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Bob Hope Paulette Goddard
"THE CAT AND THE CANARY"
Ann Sheridan
"WINTER CARNIVAL"
Wed.: The Beachcomber and Dramatic School

Passing Inspection



Safeguards for Aviation

Giving the final inspection to installed equipment surrounding the cockpit of an airplane just assembled at the Glenn L. Martin Company plant near Baltimore, Md.—where 300 of the 13,000 employees are engaged in testing and inspection work.

Yonai Seeks Peace Abroad; Cabinet Considered Stopgap

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP)—A new Japanese Government under Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai was installed today at the Imperial Palace.

The new Premier declared that his Cabinet, considered by Japanese and foreign observers alike to be of stopgap caliber, would continue generally the foreign policy of his predecessor, Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, emphasizing settlement of Japanese problems with the United States and Great Britain while seeking friendship with Soviet Russia.

The policy declaration was made in an interview with the Japanese press.

Admiral Yonai said that "in dealing with foreign nations, Japan must act independently of others, and primary consideration must be given to the position of Japan herself."

Domei, Japanese news agency, said the Cabinet postponed for 10 days the reopening of the Diet session scheduled for Jan. 22.

The new Cabinet embraces greater representation for the political parties than has been the case in the immediate past.

Strong Party Men

Premier Yonai filled four portfolios with strong party men, emphasizing an evident increase of party influence in Japanese affairs, although the influence of the military services was still a major factor both within the Cabinet and in the political background.

In reliable quarters it was said Army opposition prevented the appointment of a stronger Cabinet, and vetoed especially the veteran Seihin Ikeda, a capable candidate for Finance Minister, who was passed over in the new appointments.

Yukio Sakurauchi, a long-time parliamentarian and businessman, and a leader of the Minseito Party, accepted the Finance portfolio after Admiral Yonai was reported to have solicited Chuji Machida, President of Minseito, for the post. Another Minseito Party member of the Cabinet is Nasanou Katus, communications minister.

Rival Factions

Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture, and Tsuruhei Matsuno, Minister of Railways, were named from rival factions of the Seiyukia Party.

After the investiture of the Cabinet Admiral Yonai was dropped automatically from the active to the reserve Navy list.

Foreign observers predicted the Cabinet was foredoomed to a short existence because it constituted no fundamental improvement over the two previous cabinets, and would follow a middle-of-the-road policy in attempting to solve international problems, notably the American and Chinese questions, without taking any decisive step.

Support of the Army seemed assured, at least for the present, by the military code which prevents any outward attempt to embarrass the Premier.

Name Stirs Hope

By the Associated Press

The last name of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the new Japanese Premier, is a combination of two Japanese ideographs, Yone which means America and Nai which means within.

To the Japanese, therefore, the name Stands for "Within America," and the Japanese are asking:

"Is it a symbol of improved relations?"

Aviation Industry Imposes Rigid Tests on All Materials

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In aviation, where dependence on known quality is so vital, the testing and inspection of materials and parts has been carried far beyond ordinary practice in other fields. Raw materials must be flawless, and so must each of the 50,000 to 60,000 parts which go into a finished sky cruiser nowadays. Safety of passengers, mail, and crew may depend on a small nut or bolt.

Regular inspection of materials include visual, magnetic, dimensional, and chemical tests, with others for tensile strength, wearing qualities, corrosion resistance, and so on.

At the big Middle River plant of the Glenn L. Martin Company, near Baltimore, Md., more than 300 of the 13,000 employees are engaged in testing and inspecting materials, parts and completed products—and other aircraft plants have equally important inspection forces.

Rigid Tests Imposed

At the Martin factory the rigid tests of United States Army and Navy specifications are applied to all material and equipment.

The more numerous parts, such as rivets, get what is known as "lot" inspection — samples are chosen at random from each new shipment and tested thoroughly. Many small parts need only undergo careful visual inspection, but others must be checked by micrometers and other instruments.

For forgings, castings, bars and rods, which may contain microscopic cracks and fissures, there is the "Magna-Flux" test. This entails magnetizing the metal and imersing it in an oil solution in which is suspended a finely-divided magnetic powder. If there is a defect at or near the surface, the powder adheres to the metal, outlining the flaw.

There are many different kinds and grades of metals and alloys—each designed for special purposes—which are used in modern airplane construction. To prevent use of one of these where specifications call for another, an elaborate system of identification had to be worked out.

The Martin Company's code contains this statement on the point: "The accepted statement that 'steel is steel' is an erroneous and dangerous misstatement when airplane parts are involved. There is no alloy steel that might be classed as an all-round steel which is adaptable to all conditions and uses. The different steels used in aeronautical construction have different characteristics and advantages."

As soon as a shipment of steel or aluminum has been accepted at this plant, it is sent to the stock room, where each piece, even to the smallest rod, bar or bit of sheeting, is marked with characters in various colors—the color and number indicating at a glance the particular alloy and temper of the material.

New Materials

One of the most valuable of the newer materials—the aluminum coated sheet known as Alclad—is a blend of aluminum, copper, magnesium and manganese, surfaced with pure aluminum for a protection against corrosion. The weight of this sheeting is one-third that of steel.

Steel and aluminum products are not the only ones carefully tested, of course. There are also numerous accessories fashioned from fabric, rubber, glass, wood, plastics, brass, and bronze, and such completed items of equipment as radio sets, propellors, rubber lifeboats, parachutes, and flare pistols—all of which are tested and inspected before and after installation.

Every component part of a Martin ship gets from two to eight critical inspections. Weight as well as inherent strength and mechanical perfection must be considered. Each member of an assembly is weighed individually—as is the completed assembly.

In some cases welding may represent enough overweight to cause rejection of a part.

Mexico Warns Union Against Using Strike as Political Arm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Use of the strike as a political weapon was severely condemned by the Mexican Government when a 24-hour protest strike against the "injustices" of the State Government of Puebla was called by two labor unions. Federal authorities branded the stoppage of electric power, transportation and public services which affected the five states as a political maneuver rather than a labor conflict and warned the unions that they would be held fully responsible for its consequences.

The strike called by the Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor (CROM) and the Regional Federation of Laborers and Farmers (FROC) brought to a head a long simmering conflict between conservative groups and the Puebla State Government. That it is a political rather than a labor conflict is apparent from an analysis of the case.

The Governor of Puebla is Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of the presidential candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho. Both men are supported by the Cardenas Administration and the Confederation of Mexican Labor (CTM). Since the beginning of the presidential campaign Gov. Avila Camacho and the CTM unions have electioneered for Gen. Avila Camacho.

Leads to Violence in Puebla

Since Puebla is a conservative State it has a large faction supporting the candidacy of the opposition leader Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan. Both the CROM and the FROC are backing him and the consequennt clash between the two labor elements (CROM and FROC vs. CTM) has led to innumerable local outbreaks in which leaders on both sides have been killed and many injured.

The strike called by them was in protest against alleged persecution of their members by the State Government and was preceded by a published report of many men killed, jailed and harassed by the Avila Camacho politicians. The complaining unions asked for justice for their members and the dissolution of the State Government of Puebla and also removal of the territorial governor of Lower California, charged with similar abuses.

Before the Federal Government could reply or take action upon the complaint the strike was called. Suspension of labor at the Tuxpango electric plant which feeds five States and the Mexican Railway crossing them threw a large area into darkness and stopped the Vera Cruz-Mexico City trains. All other transportation in the State was stopped, factories shut down, and the dormant restlessness in the serious political conflict increased to new heights.

Declare Strike Political

This precipitate action brought swift condemnation from both the Federal Labor Board and the Minister of the Interior. Heads of both departments branded the strike as political since it was seeking the removal of constituted authorities, warned that it would bring the labor movement into public disrepute, and demanded immediate suspension of the strike while promising federal investigation of the complaints. If the unions refused to call off the strike the Federal Government will hold them "fully responsible for the consequences," it was stated tersely.

The entire conflict is of much more than local significance. By threatening a clash between the Almazan and Avila Camacho forces it may furnish the proving ground for the current political campaign. Calling of the strike by the opposition forces was a direct challenge to the Federal Government and its candidate. The Government's acceptance of the challenge by warning the unions they must answer for the consequences indicated that no quarter will be given. Consequently events within Puebla during the next few weeks may take on national importance if an early solution is not found.

Roosevelt Out, Picks Hull-Jackson As Ticket, Says United States News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—On Saturday, Jan. 20, or on Monday, March 4, newspaper readers will know one of two things: either that President Roosevelt does not wish a third nomination or that David Lawrence's United States News has gone much too far out on the journalistic limb.

In its current issue, out today, the News claims either inside or intuitive knowledge enabling it to say:

"President Roosevelt does not choose a third term.

"Mr. Roosevelt's choice is definite. He has picked a date on which to announce this choice to the nation.

"The date is either Jan. 20—exactly one year before the next President must take office or March 4—seven years from the day that Mr. Roosevelt took office as President. . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt's first choice for the Democratic Party nominee is Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

"Mr. Hull will be nominated in a Party love feast. . . .

"President Roosevelt's candidate for Vice-President is Robert H Jackson, newly appointed Attorney General. Mr. Jackson was the President's original choice as successor. This choice could not be realized.

"Mr. Roosevelt has decided in a time of upheaval not to add to the forces of disunity by seeking a third term for himself."

This forecast by Mr. Lawrence finds recurrent expression in the capital, but in the opinion of Arthur Krock, Washington columnist of the New York Times, "those who believe that he (Mr. Roosevelt) will not accept a third nomination are in the minority and those who believe Mr. Roosevelt is definitely maneuvering for renomination, whatever the turn of events, are once again the more numerous."

An inveterate poller of political opinion, Look Magazine reports that a canvass of Congress shows that 41 per cent of its members believe that President Roosevelt will be nominated for a third term, but that 60 per cent believe that he would not be re-elected.

Out, Says Farley

NEW YORK (AP) — Postmaster General James A. Farley was quoted by the New York Herald Tribune Jan. 16 as saying President Roosevelt would not seek a third term unless drafted in a national emergency.

The paper quoted the Democratic National Chairman as making the assertion before a class in American politics at Columbia University yesterday. Mr. Farley would not comment on whether he thought drafting of the President was likely.

Training Girls for Household Work Is One of San Diego's WPA Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In one of the nation's most unusual WPA projects, San Diego girls are being trained to become efficient household servants.

In the past three years since the project was launched, 300 of the 402 registered applicants for instruction have been placed in congenial homes, according to Mrs. Edna S. La Salle, supervisor of the project. The other 102 have either married, or left the city.

"The demand for our girls exceeds the supply," explained Mrs. La Salle. "We can't seem to train them fast enough to fill the requests from private homes. Any girls who wants the type of training we offer can get it by getting in touch with us at 2558 C Street."

Girls who want this training, however, must first be recommended through some aid organization. The class, which is limited to 20 for each course, covers from eight to 12 weeks. The girls are taught every phase of housework—washing, ironing, cooking, home arrangements, etc.

The kitchen angle is particularly stressed by this WPA project, according to Mrs. La Salle.

"Girls who never made a cake in their lives are able to turn out masterpieces which would be the delight of any baker," Mrs. La Salle said.

When the project feels the girls are ready for placement, Mrs. La Salle and her assistants investigate the homes which seek the girls. They try to fit the girl into the home for which she is temperamentally fitted.

It is this exhaustive procedure which accounts for the few "kickbacks" received after placement, the director believes.

Co-sponsor of the project is the county of San Diego.

Education Lures School Bus Man

SALEM, Va. (AP)—Fred Scott, a strapping youth who quit school when he was in the sixth grade, got a job three years ago driving a Roanoke County school bus. He had to wait for his young passengers to get out of class, so he decided to go to school with them.

Mr. Scott picked up where he had left off in 1929 and now, at 25, is a sophomore at Andrew Lewis High School. He hopes to prepare for the ministry.

He's studying hard, and finds he learns more easily than he did as a boy. His favorite subjects are civics and natural science.

Each day Fred drives 47 miles taking pupils from the Brush Mountain, Ashbottom and Kesler's Mill sections to and from schools here. On Saturdays and during vacation he works as a stone mason.

U. S. Farm Population

Farm population of the United States as of Jan. 1, 1938, was estimated at 31,819,000.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

WORLD FAMOUS FOR ITS Appointments, Comfort and FOOD
CHAPMAN PARK HOTEL
3401 Wilshire Blvd. LOS ANGELES
NO LIQUORS SERVED • BOOKLET ON REQUEST

New REGINA Hotel
BEAUTIFUL NEW SUN LOBBY
LARGE SPACIOUS PATIO
2 blocks from beautiful Westlake Park
Rates $1.50 daily with bath—WEEKLY from $7.00—MONTHLY from $25.00
DINING ROOM—STEAM HEAT
Our rooms are extremely quiet
420 S. WESTLAKE AVE.
LOS ANGELES

New Northern Hotel
$1.00 a DAY
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES
MUtual 1135
2ND AT HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES

HOTEL-APARTMENT
in Beautiful Wilshire District
VAL d'AMOUR
954 S. Oxford DR. 9712
—from $2.50 daily $15 weekly $40 monthly, including all utilities. Large quiet rooms, attractively furnished; steam heated; sun deck.

California

29 PALMS INN
THE HOTEL AT THE OASIS
FIREPLACE ADOBES
FOOD TO REMEMBER
SADDLE HORSES
AMERICAN PLAN
SINGLE $6.50
DOUBLE $11 UP
Official Hotel Auto Club of So. Calif.
Reservations — write Edith W. Thatcher, Mgr., 29 Palms, Calif., or call Los Angeles, TRinity 1544; San Francisco, GArfield 3505.

HOTEL DE ANZA
IMPERIAL VALLEY — CALIFORNIA
3 blocks from Old Mexico
—this new, modern, air-conditioned hotel for tourist or businessman. Fine foods. Singles $3.50 a day—up. Climate made to order.
CALEXICO - on the Border

Colorado

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for information
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

DENVER, COLO.
OLIN HOTEL
Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist
Room and Bath from 2.00 Single, 3.00 Double, 4.00 Twin Beds
Dining Room—Prices Reasonable
NO LIQUOR SERVED
Management
John Huntington W. T. "Billy" Briggs

Australia

MELBOURNE'S GREATEST HOTEL
Stay at this great hotel in the heart of Melbourne, near shops and theatres, convenient to trams and trains. Room-only tariffs: singles, 4/- to 7/6; doubles, 8/- to 16/-.
VICTORIA PALACE
215 Little Collins Street, (Next Town Hall), Melb.

England

The Stafford Hotel
A restful oasis in the heart of St. James
Cuisine of quality
Willing and attentive service
Restaurant Open to Non-Residents
Cables
St. James Place
London, S. W. 1. Stafford Hotel, London

Marks of Famous Gems Collected as a Hobby

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—Making impressions of famous gems is a hobby of William Wallace, and he has gathered a collection of them in the University of Colorado's Department of Classics, where he is assistant professor.

Latest addition to the collection is a set of 23 impressions he made from Greek and Roman gems in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Most of the gems were seal stones used by Greeks and Romans for signatures. One is shaped like the head of a dog and the owner of it had his name engraved, legibly but minutely, on the dog's collar.

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO'S Newest and Most Modern Downtown Hotel
Hotel Sir Francis DRAKE
"HOME OF THE PERSIAN ROOM"
DON B. BURGER Mgr. HILTON OPERATED

SAN FRANCISCO'S HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
NO LIQUOR SERVICE
All Rooms Outside
All with Tub & Shower
All with Radio
Drive-In-Garage Adjoins on Taylor St.
$2.50 - $3.50 FOR ONE
$3.50 - $4.50 FOR TWO
Downtown P. TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.
TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down town on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $3.00 and $3.50 one person, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 two persons, without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

The MAURICE
POST AT JONES - SAN FRANCISCO
Quiet and exclusive, with luxury and service to make your visit enjoyable.
Superior cuisine. Drive-in garage.
RATES from $2.50 SINGLE

HOTEL CANTERBURY
San Francisco's most distinguished downtown hotel; 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE from $2.50
SUTTER STREET AT JONES

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 DOUBLE $3.00

Columbia Hotel
O'Farrell Street at Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Most central location. Famous restaurants, theatres and shops in immediate vicinity.
Christian Science church in same block
Rooms with bath, 2.00—2.50
Rooms with detached bath and shower, 1.50—2.00

Minnesota

HOTEL LOWRY
Saint Paul, Minnesota
A smart address, combining charm, beauty convenient location and luxurious comfort at moderate cost
Lowry Garage in Building

Illinois

Joliet's Best
HOTEL LOUIS JOLIET
Recommended by Duncan Hines in "Adventures in Good Eating," also "Lodging for a Night."
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

LELAND HOTEL
250 Rooms
Rates $1.50 to $4.00
Cafe and Coffee Shop
Garage in Connection
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

St. Louis, Mo.

VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS
A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES
$2.00 with Bath and Free Garage
Delmar at Euclid
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

Experienced Travelers Say!-
IN ST. LOUIS STAY AT Hotel Lennox
DOWNTOWN, GOOD PARKING
GOOD FOOD AND REAL SERVICE

Pransconne
Hotel Apts.
Overlooking Forest Park
Attractive rentals of newly decorated apartments and hotel rooms with private tub and shower baths. Food at reasonable prices. 200-car garage.
5370 PERSHING RO. 4000 ST. LOUIS, MO.

See Also
Hotel and Resort Pages published each Friday

Florida

MIAMI ★ BEACH ★
NEW this year
Offering superior facilities to a selected clientele — a tenth-mile private beach, tile pool, cabanas, outdoor dining and dancing terraces — For reservations, rates and details, write to:
John M. Duff, Jr. Manager
THE CROMWELL hotel
Oceanfront at 20th Street

Ponce de Leon was RIGHT!
SAINT AUGUSTINE Florida
Life has many interests in restful Saint Augustine's quaint, sunny, old-world charm. All active sports...fishing ...two golf courses. Fine beach. Modern accommodations at moderate rates.
Send COUPON Today for FREE Illustrated Booklet
A.F. Dillin, Secretary
Chamber of Commerce, Saint Augustine, Florida
Please send me, free, a copy of your illustrated Saint Augustine booklet.
Name
Street No. State
City

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
The Clavelon Hotel
AND APARTMENTS
A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere. Overlooking Ocean and Indian Creek
Hotel apartments with bedroom, living room two baths and kitchen.
Continental breakfast served with hotel rooms.
Restricted Clientele
GEORGE J. BORDER, Mgr.
Collins Ave. at Forty-Second St.

HOTEL Monson
ON THE WATERFRONT
Modern, well-appointed resort hotel accommodations in a setting of Old World charm. Write today for booklet. Chas. E. Young, Jr., Mgr.
SAINT AUGUSTINE - FLORIDA

HOTEL ANDREW JACKSON
Main and Adams Streets
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Rates from $1.00—With Bath $1.50
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

BUCKINGHAM
Hotel—St. Augustine, Florida
Best location in the city — modern in all appointments — beautiful grounds, large verandas and sun parlors — restful and homelike. Hospitality and comfort at reasonable rates. Capacity 125.
Warren & Maust.

THE FLORENCE VILLA
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA
100 Acre Estate On 3 lakes. Private Golf Course, Fishing Club. Dry climate. No fogs. Orange groves and Palms. Concert Trio. Bridge. Restricted clientele. Near BOK TOWER and CYPRESS GARDENS. U. S. 17.
125 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heat. Elevator
American Plan. $6.00 Single, $10.00 up Double. Summers, The Lookout Hotel, Orcunquit, Maine
ON THE SUBURBAN LAKE SHORES—WINTER HAVEN
In South Central Florida

South Carolina

PINE FOREST INN
Noted Winter Resort
Summerville, South Carolina
GOLF—RIDING—FISHING
Moderate Rates—BOOKLET—Canadian Funds Gladly Accepted at Par
Write PERRY ALEXANDER, Manager

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS with BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure.
Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.
The Roosevelt $3.50 up

Oklahoma

SKIRVIN Hotel
500 Rooms
Every modern facility Rates $2.50 up — single: $3.50 up — double
Eight banquet halls Excellent Coffee Shop.
OKLAHOMA CITY

Kansas City, Mo.

4 IT'S THE Pickwick IN KANSAS CITY SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO
FOUR FINE HOTELS
IT'S THE CLARK HOTEL IN STOCKTON, CAL.

New York City

Speaking of Incidentals

THE WALDORF charges only street prices for newspapers, magazines and telephone...a shave 25c, a shine 10c. And you can breakfast in our Coffee-Shop for 35c, or in the Grill for 60c.

And did you know your room costs no more than at other Grade-A hotels in New York?

We will be glad to send you rates and a 52-page booklet of photographs, "Behind the Scenes at The Waldorf-Astoria." Address Dept. 22.

THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Ave. · 49th to 50th · N. Y.

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel 120 West 44th St. 300 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW York H. H. Cummings, Mgr
44TH ST. HOTEL

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate 600 rooms
Rates, Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European; with meals $8.
Bennett E. Lowsley, General Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
ROOM / BATH / MEALS / Sun. Prt. to $10
$12, $14 Per Person
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
F. Ernest Todd, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

Winter Can't Bite You Here!
You'll enjoy the mild air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Solarium. Children's playroom. Sun decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
HARRISON COOK, Res. Mgr.

Washington, D. C.

Panorama OF WASHINGTON
In the center of social and diplomatic affairs—this distinguished hotel caters to guests who demand the best in service ... comfort ... cuisine.
NO TIPPING ALLOWED
—a unique feature of The Dodge
SINGLE from $2.50 DOUBLE from $4.50
Direction of KARL P. ABBOTT
Charles C. Keach, Mgr.
The DODGE Hotel
ON CAPITOL HILL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLARD HOTEL
ON HISTORIC PENNSYLVANIA AVE
H. P. SOMERVILLE Managing Director
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel proprietors Welcome
Letters of Appreciation
from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

The Home Forum

Season Without A Name

"IN MANY WAYS, this seems to me the best part of the year, this uneventful period between the Christmas and Easter holidays. It is the only time when one can look forward for any distance without coming up against a looming interruption; it is, at least in the country, the season most securely dedicated to monotony. And when one has something one wants to do, monotony and leisure are . . . "

Here the author of the book I was reading, "Winterwise," by Zephine Humphrey, was herself interrupted by a caller; hence she never did finish her sentence. But I could go on and finish it for her. We have even fewer callers than she does, and we know that essence of spiritual and mental security which lies in the months of January, February, and March. They are the countryman's true vacation time. Nothing is in a hurry to be done. Of course, one can cut wood, stacking it in neat cords until the time comes to draw it out to the house on sled or wagon. A woman can sew or patch or mend as no other season will allow her to. This is the ideal time for making patchwork quilts, for cutting down grown-up garments for the children, for going over the household linen with an eye to repairs and replacements. It is, too, a challenging period in the year's cycle of cookery; for, not only are the root cellar and the preserve pantry a trifle depleted, but winter-jaded appetites need a bit of coaxing. There is time, now, to make custards and muffins for supper, to stir a pot of soup, to watch all day a mess o' beans browning in the oven.

Days are lengthening, but still evenings are long—long enough for good reading, letter-writing, and the hundred little jobs that leave such satisfaction behind them. The radio has not dwindled into its summertime unimportance.

* * *

Neither winter nor spring, there is no other season like this quiet full one. Spring, summer, and fall, even the pre-Christmas weeks, are rushing tides of work in comparison. Work we love, work we wouldn't be without, work which lends enchantment to living; but still, work. The maple-syrup harvest starts it, really, and, from then on, one activity follows another. The garden to be made ready, planted, tended; the spring crop of wild flowers to follow, inspect, transplant, and cultivate. New trees to be planted perhaps. New ventures, in the way of strawberry and asparagus plants, and a flower border along the stone wall.

Repairs and painting are in order for the house, inside and out. Last year we acquired a little stone doorstep; this year we hope to add a stone wall, making a natural porch of the bedrock upon which our little house rests. Last year we built a small, but adequate studio shack from a summer friend's discarded milk house; this year we have plans for adding a new room to our little home. All these are summer projects.

* * *

Summer is our social season, too. Not only are there congenial booklovers among the city people who have bought old farmhouses in the neighborhood; but the dirt roads are firm and hard (if dusty) and friends can drive short or long distances to see us. Relatives from distant states can spend holidays with us. There are walks, picnics, flower-gatherings.

Summer includes a great expenditure of time on peeling, paring, shucking, or otherwise preparing the fresh garden vegetables. Some of these are canned; and on late, hot summer evenings, when the last canner full of jars comes off the stove at eleven o'clock, we invert them carefully upon a dish towel, then step outside to see the stars and think of a frosty January night when supper will depend upon the contents of those jars.

Berry-picking is a major activity of summer, and it too has results in rows of jars for winter suppertimes. We never feel as if summer days are long enough when berry-picking is on the calendar.

* * *

But the acme of harvest comes in the fall, and that perhaps is the busiest time of all. Everything under cover, in the cellar, in the jars, in the bins, before the cold descends! There is a last spicy session with end-of-the-season pickles, a last day with conserves, a final hurried batch of applesauce canned from the "wild" apple trees back in the woods where once homesteads thrived. So long as a jar or glass is empty, the whirl goes on.

Now November, and we are closed tight against the winter. The small house is banked carefully with leaves. The annual branches of bittersweet make an orange pool on the piano, with golden brown oak leaves and fragrant pine. The last petunia from the frozen garden has been potted and brought in to flourish during the winter and present us with bloom at Easter. We send for some narcissus bulbs and plant them for Christmas. We settle down to long evenings, dark and still and filled with content—but not to folded hands. For Christmas is coming, and not for us the bright department stores. All our gifts are home-made: aprons and luncheon sets and dish towels and all the novelties for which we have gathered ideas and patterns in the last year. There are dolls to dress for little girls and scrapbooks to make for little boys. There are snowy afternoons spent with Peter making his own Christmas cards, marvels of five-year-old taste and talent. There are heart-warming hours over the once-a-year letters written at this time to far-away friends. There are the packages to be tied up and mailed in plenty of time, with boxes of greens for the city folk. After the postman has taken them all, we turn to baking cookies and making candy for the kind neighbors who might stop in to see our Christmas tree. There is the tree itself to be brought home from the woods upon a glittering cold December day, the little house to be cleaned and decked with pine and candles.

Perhaps the last "must" on the list, as delightful as any other and no less important, is the round of correspondence to thank friends and family for Christmas toys and books and fruit cakes, candies and warm slippers and mittens. Not even the utmost diligence will allow us to complete this sweet task politely and traditionally by New Year's day. Too many people have remembered us, and to each of them we must write fully of our great day; so invariably, inevitably, the letters stretch off into January.

* * *

There comes a day at last when actually we can choose a task to do! No one job is waiting, clamoring for its turn. Shall we replace that worn blanket binding, or bring out the half-done flower-garden quilt? Shall we choose a book from the stack borrowed from our summer neighbors when they closed their house in October, or pull that pile of old magazines from under the bed? Shall we make a layer cake with filling and frosting complete, or shall we give in, for once, to a sudden appeal from the typewriter, sitting neglected and undusted in its corner?

Zephine Humphrey left her paragraph unfinished, but I am sure that many a country reader can finish it for her.

EDRIE FRANCES MACFARLAND

By Courtesy of Wildenstein and Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"JEAN MONET: ENFANT SUR UN CHEVAL MÉCANIQUE": *A Painting by Claude Monet*

IT WAS BEFORE he had attained the style of Impressionism which he made famous, that Claude Monet painted this delightful portrait of his son, Jean. This canvas was executed, as the artist has indicated, in 1872. The Impressionist Exhibition of 1874 launched the new movement which produced such revolutionary changes in contemporary and forthcoming French painting. Later pictures are notable for a restless, vague elusiveness of portrayal which aimed to record a fluctuating, momentary image.

Little Jean has been painted here in an abbreviated manner, but with a more set design. We are reminded of Manet and Courbet, both of whom were forebears of the new movement.

It is of interest to note that Monet painted only landscape in later years. Rarely indeed does one see a personal portrayal by him. Yet he could not resist, as we may well imagine, painting this charming composition in which little Jean is seated with such pride athwart his hobby horse.

D. A.

Three White Words

Ermine is a pure white word;
Miniver is whiter;
Falling snow is purer still,
Lovelier and lighter.

MAUDE BURBANK HARDING

A Diplomat by Chance

CHANCE MADE ME a diplomat. I visited the Paris Exhibition in 1878 with some relations. During my stay in Paris I happened to see in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an announcement of the recently founded École des Sciences Politiques et Morales, which numbered among its professors such famous scholars as Albert Sorel, Paul Leroy Beaulieu, Funk-Brentano. I attended a lecture and immediately decided to take the course in diplomacy during the following winter. I had already obtained my doctorate in Vienna. From December, 1878, until June, 1879, I lived in Paris; then I accompanied some friends to London where the season was at its height. The kaleidoscope picture which Hyde Park presented in those days in the mornings and between six and eight o'clock in the evenings made an indelible impression on my memory. Hundreds of superb thoroughbreds ridden by men and women in wonderfully cut riding clothes thronged Rotten Row. Along the footpaths between the Row and the Serpentine strolled beautiful women accompanied by faultlessly dressed men. Hackney cabs were prohibited in Hyde Park. The equipages, however, were matchless alike for the beauty of the horses and the perfect turnout of the liveried coachmen and grooms. The delightful, picturesque setting, the tasteful flower beds, and the background of the magnificent trees in Kensington Gardens with their outlines softened by the curiously misty English atmosphere constituted a picture of unusual charm that has ever since lingered before my eyes.

The thought flashed across my mind that it would surely be worth while to spend a few years in these surroundings and to obtain an insight into the political life of the capital of the British Empire by means of a diplomatic post. I decided then and there to try to obtain such a post in London. I was indeed still so thoroughly Viennese that I had no idea of adopting a diplomatic career permanently; it was just that I was attracted by the idea of spending some time in London with a likelihood of being able, later on, to exchange my post for one in Paris. Here again chance favored me. In December, 1880, I entered the Diplomatic Service; but I requested to be allowed to remain in the Foreign Ministry in Vienna until my father's affairs had been settled. I was given the rank of attaché *in partibus*. Then in February, 1881, our Ambassador in London, Count Károlyi, urgently demanded another attache to take up his duties within a week, and the post was offered to me. Thus my dearest wish was fulfilled. The farewell from Vienna to which I was attached by every fibre in my being came a little too suddenly and as something of a wrench. I was indeed only sent to London temporarily. Nevertheless I remained there for five and a half years—our temporary posts usually last the longest!

—From "Memoirs of a Diplomat," by CONSTANTIN DUMBA, former Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States. Translated from the German by IAN F. D. MORROW. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Hour When Bats Fly Low

THE FRENCH GARDENS were at the southern end of the town. Behind them rose the higher Andes and before them there was a parapet overlooking a deep valley and overlooking wave after wave of hills that stretched toward the Pacific. It was the hour when bats fly low and the smaller animals play recklessly underfoot. A few solitaries lingered about the gardens, gazing dreamily into the sky that was being gradually emptied of its colour, or leaned upon the balustrade and looked down into the valley, noting in which village a dog was barking. It was the hour when the father returns home from the fields and plays for a moment in the yard with the dog that jumps upon him, holding his muzzle closed or throwing him upon his back. The young girls look about for the first star to fix a wish upon it, and the boys grow restless for supper. Even the busiest mother stands for a moment idle-handed, smiling at her dear and exasperating family.

—From "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," by THORNTON WILDER. (New York: Boni.)

"Where your treasure is"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE HAS set forth with greater emphasis than did Christ Jesus the facts about true substance and false; the real treasure, priceless and eternal, and the temporal, the substance which moth and rust corrupt and destroy. In driving home the lesson, so dramatically related in the sixth chapter of Matthew, that the real treasure, the perfect and incorruptible substance, is spiritual, he added (Matthew 6:21), "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

The man of Nazareth was able to read the human or carnal mind with perfect accuracy. He well knew that mortal thought is accustomed to center its interest upon that which it believes to be of the greatest value; that is, something thought to bring happiness in the human experience. None knew better than he how temporal and insubstantial are material things, the things which are seen. He also knew, as none other had known, what true substance is, that which is real, substantial, and eternal, the things of Spirit, the things not seen. Knowing this, he set forth his conviction in plain and emphatic terms.

Christian Science specifically explains the sayings of the Master, and makes practical use of them. It defines the things not seen, the spiritual and eternal, so explicitly that there is no mistaking them. On page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Here is set forth a general definition for all reality—God and His universe.

Mrs. Eddy further makes clear that since God is Mind, and Mind is expressed in ideas, the universe of reality consists of Mind and its spiritual and perfect ideas. There is no reality, no true substance, apart from the realm of Mind. It is perfectly plain, then, that the things of Spirit are the ideas of Mind; that these ideas possess true substance, expressing Life, Truth, and Love—God.

Christian Science is turning humanity toward the treasure house of Spirit, with the result that materiality in all its forms is less substantial in their thinking. It is being learned that as progress is made in gaining spiritual understanding, knowledge of God and His universe of spiritual ideas, material things of whatever form or nature seem less substantial, less precious. And conversely, it is found that the things of Spirit are the only permanent and precious realities.

Christian Science also teaches that the nature of God is good, that God is the source of all good; and that as an understanding of this fact is gained something of the burden of material existence falls away. Mrs. Eddy also appealingly explains how good is available (*ibid.*, p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." And since the various phases of the good which is enduring and true have their source in the one Mind, they are divine qualities, qualities of Spirit.

In obedience to this gentle admonition, one finds that he comes to love these permanent things because they are "altogether lovely;" and as they are found to be the true pearls, the priceless treasures, his heart, his love, aspirations, desires, and purpose are devoted to the gaining of a larger measure of that which is both good and eternal.

Through the study of Christian Science it is learned that the burdens of human experience, which at times seem so heavy, so wearisome, may be laid off; that restricting beliefs may be laid aside as the truth about God and man is gained. It is happily learned that since sickness and sin, lack and misery, are no part of God's plan for His children, are unknown to Him who is infinite good, they lose all sense of reality. These untoward conditions which so frequently beset mankind are found to be but erroneous beliefs, to be destroyed by the understanding of God's allness.

It is quite impossible to believe in the true and the false at the same time. When the truth is learned about anything erroneous, false beliefs are bound to disappear. When it is learned that man as God's likeness is in a degree as perfect as God Himself, the beliefs which would represent man as sick, discordant, miserable, are cast out. They disappear into their native nothingness.

Since inherent in the human heart is a native love of good, as good—reality, truth, the beautiful and enduring—is sought, the love of these is enhanced. Thus salvation is won. For salvation is freedom gained through knowledge of God, good, from whatever restricts and retards human experience.

Then as the treasures of Truth and Love are increased, greater understanding of spiritual existence is gained. Mrs. Eddy states the case perfectly (*ibid.*, p. 265): "Mortals must gravitate Godward, their affections and aims grow spiritual,—they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite,—in order that sin and mortality may be put off." And the reward of this experience is happiness and lasting peace.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

After the Holidays

The colored sunset brings to me a winter dream
From the red and gold of the hill's long crest.
Out in the cold a mother and her son break a path
Through the crusted snow, to the juniper bank
Along the creek where the thrush nested in summer,
And to the rocky ledge with its ground hemlock
Each year we carried some of the wood's charm
Back to the house for the holidays. Weeks passed
Before the green sprigs began to shell.
Then we took them down from over kitchen doors
And from the walls, and threw them in the fire.
They would crackle like corn, popping,
Playing a loud recessional to the winter holidays.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

"Là où est ton trésor"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NUL N'A SURPASSÉ le Christ Jésus dans son exposé catégorique des faits concernant la substance, soit vraie, soit fausse; il montre quel est le vrai trésor, éternel et précieux, bien différent de la substance temporelle que détruisent la teigne et la rouille. Le chapitre six de Matthieu proclame avec vigueur la nature spirituelle du vrai trésor, de la substance parfaite, incorruptible; et pour conclure cette leçon, le Maître déclare (Matthieu 6:21): "Là où est ton trésor, là aussi sera ton cœur."

Le Nazaréen pouvait lire dans l'entendement humain ou charnel, qu'il déchiffrait à la perfection. Il savait bien que la pensée mortelle s'intéresse avant tout à ce qu'elle croit être de la plus grande valeur — aux choses qu'elle juge susceptibles d'embellir l'existence humaine. Mieux que personne le Maître se rendait compte que les choses matérielles ou visibles sont temporelles et manquent de substance. Il savait aussi, avec une certitude sans égale, ce qu'est la vraie substance: les choses réelles, substantielles, éternelles, les choses de l'Esprit, les choses invisibles. Convaincu de ces faits, il pouvait les exposer en termes positifs et vigoureux.

La Science Chrétienne explique au mieux les paroles du Maître et en fait l'application dans la pratique. Elle définit les choses invisibles, les choses spirituelles, éternelles, avec une clarté qui exclut toute méprise. A la page 468 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout." C'est là une définition générale de toute la réalité — Dieu et Son univers.

En outre, Mrs. Eddy nous fait bien comprendre ceci: puisque Dieu est Entendement et que l'Entendement s'exprime par des idées, l'univers de la réalité se compose de l'Entendement et de ses idées parfaites et spirituelles. Il n'y a ni réalité ni vraie substance hors du royaume de l'Entendement. Il est donc parfaitement clair que les choses de l'Esprit sont les idées de l'Entendement; que ces idées possèdent la vraie substance, exprimant la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, c'est-à-dire Dieu.

La Science Chrétienne oriente les humains vers le trésor de l'Esprit, de sorte que dans leurs pensées la matérialité sous toutes ses formes paraît de moins en moins substantielle. A mesure qu'on progresse dans la compréhension spirituelle, qu'on apprend à mieux connaître Dieu et Son univers d'idées, les choses matérielles semblent moins substantielles, moins précieuses, quels qu'en soient du reste la forme ou l'aspect. En revanche, on s'aperçoit que les choses de l'Esprit sont les seules réalités précieuses et permanentes.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne aussi que la nature de Dieu est bonne, que Dieu est la source de tous les biens; que lorsqu'on arrive à comprendre ce fait, le fardeau de l'existence matérielle s'allège. Mrs. Eddy explique d'une manière bien persuasive comment le bien est accessible (*ibid.*, p. 261): "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées." Or puisque les diverses formes du bien qui est permanent et vrai ont leur source dans l'unique Entendement, ce sont des qualités divines, des qualités de l'Esprit.

Obéissant à cette exhortation pleine de douceur, le disciple s'aperçoit qu'il aime ces choses permanentes parce que tout en elles "est aimable"; il en arrive à voir que ce sont les vraies perles, les trésors les plus précieux; dès lors il tâche avant tout d'obtenir en plus grande mesure ce qui est bon, éternel; il s'y consacre avec amour et de tout son cœur, car c'est à quoi tendent ses désirs et ses aspirations.

L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous apprend qu'on peut déposer les fardeaux de l'existence humaine, qui semblent parfois si lourds et si pénibles; qu'on peut mettre de côté les croyances restrictives dans la mesure où l'on saisit la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme. Nous apprenons avec bonheur que la maladie, le péché, le manque, la misère ne font aucunement partie de ce que Dieu réserve à Ses enfants; étant inconnues de Celui qui est le bien infini, ces choses perdent même leur semblant de réalité. Les conditions fâcheuses qui assaillent si fréquemment les humains se trouvent être tout au plus des croyances erronées que détruira la compréhension de la totalité divine.

Il est tout à fait impossible de croire en même temps à la vérité et au mensonge. Quand on apprend la vérité au sujet d'une erreur, les fausses croyances ne peuvent que disparaître. Lorsqu'on voit que l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu est relativement aussi parfait que Dieu Lui-même, cela exclut les croyances d'après lesquelles l'homme serait malade, inharmonieux, misérable. Elles disparaissent alors dans leur néant primitif.

L'amour du bien est une qualité inhérente au cœur des hommes; et lorsqu'on recherche le bien — la realité, la vérité, les qualités permanentes et belles — l'amour de ces choses augmente. Ainsi l'on arrive au salut grâce à la connaissance de Dieu, du bien, qui libère les hommes des servitudes et des entraves affligeantes.

A mesure qu'augmentent les trésors de la Vérité et de l'Amour, on acquiert une meilleure compréhension de l'existence spirituelle. Mrs. Eddy expose la situation d'une manière parfaite (*ibid.*, p. 265): "Il faut que les mortels gravitent vers Dieu, que leurs affections et leurs desseins se spiritualisent, — il faut qu'ils abordent les interprétations plus larges de l'être, et qu'ils gagnent un sens plus juste de l'infini, — afin de se dépouiller du péché et de la mortalité." Et ces progrès seront récompensés par le bonheur et la paix durable.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Habelschwerdter Allee 23, Dahlem.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York .....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago .Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit .....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami .....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis .....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City .405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco .....625 Market Street
Los Angeles .....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle .....824 Skinner Building
London .....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris .....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva .....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney Australia

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition.. 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1940

Food Stamps Plan to Center In Boston Area

State director says municipalities near-by are likely to be branches of the main bureau.

Installation of the food stamp plan in Greater Boston probably will be on a metropolitan basis, rather than separate bureaus in the various municipalities that make up the district, John C. Stalker, State Director of the Food Surplus Commodities Corporation, said today.

Merchants and Federal officials have both discussed the plan on this basis, he said. Although there is no barrier to any of the towns or cities in the metropolitan area trying out the plan alone, in all probability it will be installed in Boston first and then spread out to neighboring communities, he continued.

Disadvantages seen in installation outside Boston proper first are based on the confusion that would arise from close, overlapping trade areas and community boundaries.

The plan will be in operation in Springfield within a month, Mr. Stalker declared. Preparations for setting up bureaus and instructing the tradesmen in the disbursement of the blue and orange stamps are already under way.

Chelsea has signified its desire to adopt the plan for its needy by action taken last night by the Board of Aldermen Conferences were held today with welfare officials on the subject. Boston applied for it shortly after it was installed in Providence, R. I.

Other cities throughout the State have put themselves on record as favoring the plan's installation, including Brookline, Dedham, New Bedford, Holyoke, Pittsfield, Medford, and Fall River. Salem recently authorized appropriation of funds to promote an investigation of the plan in Providence.

Selection of Metropolitan Boston necessarily depends on approval of the plan by all communities within that area, an area roughly described as towns and cities within a 15-mile radius of the State House. Selection of the municipalities is decided in Washington by Federal officials of the Department of Agriculture who have appointed Kris Bemis of Philadelphia as Regional Administrator.

Stamps Go Slowly

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 16 (AP)—Relief families in this city of 71,000 did not hasten today to take advantage of the new Federal Food Stamp Plan, the second inaugurated in New England.

Stamps became available at 9 a. m., but not until an hour later did the first of Portland relief recipients appear at the offices of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. City and Federal officials expressed confidence, however, that the plan would "take hold" quickly

Bread Prices Up On Flour Advance

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 16 (AP)—The price of bread in Portland and other Maine communities went up one cent a loaf today, with the increase attributed by bakers to an advance in wheat prices and a shortage in some ingredients due to the European war. Bangor bakers also announced a similar increase.

Bakers said the boost resulted from a jump in wheat prices from 60 cents to $1 a bushel and a consequent increase in the cost of flour.

Unitarians to Aid Relief

Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Dexter, of Belmont, Mass., have been appointed by the Board of Directors of the American Unitarian Association to go to Europe to establish contacts in areas where the Church group could co-operate with relief organizations such as the American Red Cross, it was announced today. They will sail from New York on Jan. 27.

Weather Predictions

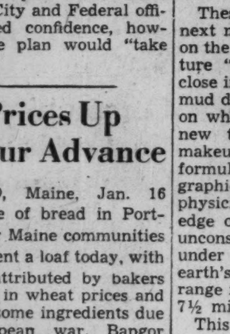
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and colder tonight, with lowest temperature 4 to 8 degrees; Wednesday fair; continued cold through Friday; diminishing west to northwest winds.

Maine: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

All Other New England States: Generally fair and colder tonight; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing west and northwest winds becoming north and northeast over extreme south portion Wednesday; generally fair tonight and Wednesday near Sandy Hook, light snow over the south portion Wednesday night.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	52	New Orleans	35	80
Chicago	4	18	New York	24	44
Denver	42	45	Norfolk	30	47
Helena	40	43	Philadelphia	27	41
Kansas City	27	28	St. Louis	15	27
Los Angeles	54	75	San Francisco	47	57
Miami	45	68	Washington	31	40
Minneapolis	4	1			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., January 16.
B—Maximum, January 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:53 p. m., height 8.2 feet.
Wednesday, 4:21 a. m., height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m. Tuesday.

Research Expedition to Hunt Ocean's Deepest Secrets

By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing

Laboratory of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute Sails South for Winter Studies

(1) The Atlantis and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (rear view). (2) Apparatus used in deep-sea research. (3) Maurice Ewing, Professor of Physics at Lehigh University. (4) Depth plunger for bringing up sample cores of ocean bottom. (5) Night scene on the Atlantis.

1940 Explorers to Probe Davy Jones's Locker

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Jan. 16—Sailing for the Bahamas from Woods Hole but with many offshore stops between, the research ship Atlantis departed today for a winter cruise featuring undersea explorations of Davy Jones's Locker. Safely pigeonholed for service en route is a part cargo of TNT bombs.

These will be used during the next month and a half to explode on the sea bottom and cause miniature "earthquakes" there to disclose information concerning ocean mud deposits and the crustal rocks on which they rest. Plans for this new type of research into the makeup of ocean basins have been formulated by the National Geographic Society. Geologists and physicists have no accurate knowledge of the thickness of the soft, unconsolidated material that lies under the oceans, covering the earth's "ribs," but it is believed to range in thickness from 600 feet to 7½ miles.

This investigation will be in charge of Prof. Maurice Ewing of Lehigh University and will be sponsored jointly by the Geographic Society and the Oceanographic Institution of Woods Hole. Professor Ewing is one of several researchers carrying on various investigations from the Atlantis, research ship of the Institution.

Work in Three-Mile Depth

Accurate watches, high explosives, rock salt, storage batteries, microphones, motion picture cameras, window weights, float chambers, and galvanometers, were some of the diverse ingredients out of which the ingenious equipment for probing the ocean bottom has been fashioned. Much of the work will be conducted in water three miles deep.

At each observation station over which seabottom studies are to be made, 14 separate devices will be tossed overboard: eight marker buoys at one point, three bombs close together, and three recording instruments spaced about half a mile apart. All of the devices will have groups of ordinary window weights attached so they will sink quickly to the bottom; but each will also have a buoyant chamber. The weights will be attached through lumps of rock salt. When these dissolve, the weights will be dropped and the rest of the apparatus will rise quickly to the surface and can be recovered.

Will Movie-ize "Earthquake"

Watches will synchronize the explosion of a bomb and the start of a motion picture film in a distant recorder, both in contact with the bottom. "Earthquake" vibrations from the explosion will travel downward through the loose sediments of the ocean floor to the rigid rock on which they rest, through the rock horizontally, and upward to the recording instrument. A microphone will pick up the quakes and translate them into a vibrating beam of light that will make a record on the moving film

Light Bottom Brilliantly

From such records, Professor Ewing can estimate the thickness of the sediments on the ocean floor; and from their thickness he may be able to obtain an idea of the vast periods of time during which they have been accumulating. Such sediments have come chiefly from mud particles washed from the continents, and from dust and volcanic ash that may have fallen into the sea from the air.

In addition to making records from his man-made earthquakes, Professor Ewing will make photographs with an undersea motion-picture camera which he has recently perfected. The camera, in a watertight housing fitted with a special window for the lens and a powerful beam of light, will be lowered to depths as great as three miles. Exposures will be made during the downward and upward trips of the apparatus in the hope of recording sea life. Other photographs will be made of the brilliantly lighted bottom when the camera is suspended from five to 40 feet above it.

Assisting Professor Ewing in the deepsea seismic measurements from the Atlantis, will be A. C. Vine. Other work, including the recording of variations in temperature, pressure and saltiness of sea water in the Gulf Stream, and the collection of water samples at various depths will be carried on by Dr. H. R. Seiwell, Alfred Woodcock, and Andrew Stergion of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

Goodwin Bars One-Hand Driving

Despite a Supreme Court ruling that one-arm driving does not constitute gross negligence, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today that this practice comes under the head of improper operation in Massachusetts.

"The decision is all right," he said, "because it only decided that kind of driving was not gross negligence. The conclusion should not be drawn from this decision that it is all right to drive with one hand and do what you like with the other.

"I shall continue to take away licenses from operators who are so neglectful," said the Registrar.

U. S. Judge in Vermont Announces Resignation

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Jan. 16 (AP)—Federal District Court Judge Harland B. Howe said last night that his resignation had been accepted by President Roosevelt.

In making the announcement at a dinner here, Judge Howe said the acceptance provided that he would be subject to call for a year. A native of St. Johnsbury, Judge Howe was graduated from the University of Michigan Law School. He was appointed to the bench by President Wilson in 1915.

Runaway Water Hides 1,000,000 Gallons Daily

FALL RIVER, Mass. Jan. 16 (AP)—The Fall River Water Department is on the trail of a million-gallon water leak and can't find it.

Somewhere in the City's water system that much water is being wasted every 24 hours. Water Department Superintendent John W. Moran said the leakage began on Saturday, but that all efforts to trace it have been futile.

He added there was no danger of a water shortage.

Governor Says He Won't Call Extra Session

In a letter to an unnamed member of the Massachusetts General Court, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today flatly stated he had no intention of calling a special session.

He has been under some pressure to do so for several weeks, labor groups asserting changes in State laws are needed to bring them into consonance with new Federal statutes.

The Governor, however, in his letter said he felt that no issue of sufficient urgency existed at the moment which would justify a special session.

"The people," he pointed out, "voted for biennial sessions, and we are duty bound to carry out their mandate."

Haverhill Gas Rise Is Opposed

Reduction of the salary of company officials rather than a $29,000 increase in gas rates was proposed today by Mayor Albert Glynn of Haverhill who appeared before the State Public Utilities Commission to oppose a rate increase petition filed by the Haverhill Gas Light Company.

"I don't think this Commission could consider this proposal until the Company tries to economize by reducing the salaries of its officials," Mayor Glynn stated.

P. J. Rempe, Vice-President, and E. E. Hurst, manager, declared, in urging a rate increase, that the company's revenue has decreased from $133,800 in 1930 to $47,400 during 1939. They insisted 35 per cent of the company's customers used less than $1's worth of gas a month. Therefore, the company proposed a minimum rate of $1 a month. The Commission took the case under advisement.

Tague, Jr., Made Deputy Sheriff

Peter F. Tague Jr., of Charlestown, son of Postmaster Peter F. Tague, today was appointed a deputy sheriff of Suffolk County. He formerly was a Deputy United States Marshal. William J. McMorrow of West Roxbury, former Post Commander of the American Legion, also was made a deputy sheriff.

Mr. Tague and Mr. McMorrow take the places of Joseph Griffin, former Sheriff John F. Dowd's campaign manager, and Frank Pedonti, a former secretary to former Governor James M. Curley.

Narrow Gauge Bondholders Offer New Plan

Proposal made to Town Committee of Winthrop would continue operations until March 30.

Representatives of the bondholders of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad (the "Narrow Gauge") submitted new proposals today to the special Winthrop Town committee, thus continuing negotiations to keep the road open after Jan. 27, when it is scheduled to be abandoned.

Proposals made by the bondholders included subsidizing of the road to the amount of $50,000 in order to continue operation through March 30; designation by the Board of Directors of the Road of two new members as representatives of the Town of Winthrop; and an increased scale of fares.

The bondholders recommended modification of the Federal Court order so as to extend the time of abandonment of service until midnight, March 30, when the town is expected to appropriate the $50,000.

The plan is similar in many details to that submitted by the Winthrop Committee to the bondholders yesterday. It differs, however, in the number of directors originally asked by the Town. The Town requested that it have a majority on the road's directorate, three out of five. Three hundred employees of the railroad will receive dismissal notices in their pay envelopes tomorrow, railroad officials said today.

Rutherford E. Smith, counsel for the bondholders, in his communication to the Town of Winthrop Committee stated: "While the [Bondholders'] Committee has no voice in the election of members of the Board of Directors of the railroad, it will not object to the designation by the Board of two new members as representatives of the Town of Winthrop."

The proposals of the bondholders were conditioned, among other things, on the convening of the Town meeting not later than Jan. 24 and that the Town meeting shall consider the appropriation of the $50,000 and also give an expression of opinion as to the use of busses.

The Town's suggestion of a cut of 10 per cent in the wages of the road's employees was said by the bondholders group to be a matter between the Town and the road employees. The letter was addressed to Robert S. Avery, counsel for the Town Committee.

Meanwhile, what would happen if the committee and the bondholders cannot agree was under discussion by Winthrop transportation officials. A member of a bus firm which offers residents transportation from Winthrop to Scollay Square met with Selectmen and the transportation committee last night.

Members of the Boston City Council yesterday adopted a resolution asking Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel, to join representatives of Revere, Lynn and Winthrop in Supreme Court action to enjoin the operators of the Narrow Gauge from abandoning service.

Although an appeal has been made to the Governor, observers felt he looked to the Boston Elevated Railway extension as the solution, a plan which Winthrop residents rejected in town meeting several weeks ago.

Defends Parole

By a Staff Photographer

Austin H. MacCormick

Former Commissioner of Correction in New York City, who addressed the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in Boston.

TWA Seeking To Give Boston Pacific Line

Extension of its coast-to-coast system to Boston was asked by the Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., in an application filed with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington today. The extension of this route, it was pointed out, would provide New Englanders with 18-hour service to the Pacific Coast.

In announcing Transcontinental's plan Jack Frye, President of the airline, said that the proposed extension would shear an hour's flying time off existing airline schedules between Boston and California.

"It is our intention to build up our eastern network until we are able to give the large population centers a more adequate through routing via TWA to and from the West," Mr. Frye said.

The application requested authorization for TWA to inaugurate service on a new 505-mile route, extending from Pittsburgh through Williamsport, Pa., Binghamton, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass., to Boston. At Pittsburgh, the route would connect with TWA's present main line running from New York to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

If the application is approved TWA would provide Boston with two flights a day to California. One would be express to Pittsburgh, while the other would be a local with stops at Springfield, Binghamton, N. Y., and Williamsport, Pa.

TWA's application to operate out of Boston follows closely that of the United Air Lines, which has asked the Civil Aeronautics Authority to grant them permission to operate a Boston-to-Chicago service.

Up to now American Airlines has been the only transcontinental company serving Boston.

Schools to Aid Birthday Fund

Over objections voiced by Committeeman Joseph Lee and Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, the Boston School Committee voted last night to permit the placing of collection boxes in the public school for contributions to President Roosevelt's birthday ball fund. Mr. Lee did not register a vote.

The School Committee does not know where the money goes, Mr. Lee contended, and therefore shouldn't be hasty about granting such permission. He said he understood that much of the money is used for animal experimentation. Such experimentation sometimes goes to the extreme, he said, and there ought to be laws safeguarding use of the method.

Superintendent Gould expressed concern as to the feelings of pupils who could not contribute, whereupon the Committee stipulated that the boxes "must be arranged so that no child knows how much another gives, or whether another gives at all."

The Board of Superintendents presented a report describing it as "not practicable" to outline an "ideal" school plan upon which operation of the Boston schools might be based. Such a plan was requested by Committeeman Lee, who contended that the school system is "rudderless" and needs more direction from its Board of Superintendents.

The Board felt it would be useless to set up an ideal plan when the "stress of economic necessity" forces school policy to "yield to the practical."

The Committee decided to hold a conference with recreational leaders of the city, under the direction of Joseph McKenney, Director of Physical Education, to determine the extent of school participation in leisure-time activities.

Committeeman Clement A. Norton proposed a thorough investigation of the social and economic backgrounds of every school child in Boston as a foundation for educational progress, and as a means of determining the number of ill-clad and undernourished children.

Few Tax Titles Taken By Town of Arlington

Few tax titles were taken by the town of Arlington during 1939, and at the close of the year more than 80 per cent of the year's real estate taxes were paid, according to an announcement by Tax Collector J. Wilbert Anderson. The Collector interpreted the increase in the percentage of taxes paid as an indication that general economic conditions are better.

Demands on 1939 unpaid taxes will be mailed soon, after which the demand fee is assessed at 35 cents.

Prison Expert Urges Broader Parole Studies

MacCormick tells women voters that adequate state staffs and honesty are required.

Less emotionalism and more education on the subject of parole as a mean sof securing more effective rehabilitation of prisoners was urged by Austin H. MacCormick who yesterday resigned his post as Commissioner of Correction for New York City to become Executive Director of the Osborne Prison Association.

Speaking this morning at a public forum on the subject of parole, sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters, Mr. MacCormick expressed regret that so many persons failed to understand the meaning of parole. "The average person confuses any kind of release—executive clemency for example—with parole," he said.

Parole Explained

Parole, he explained, is not an act of clemency nor the suspension of punishment but a continuation of punishment under the more normal conditions of life outside the prison.

A good parole system include a full-time, nonpolitical parole board and an adequate staff of parole officers to supervise the activities of discharged prisoners, Mr. MacCormick pointed out.

"There are only 10 states with a full-time parole board," he said, "and in five of these the boards are corrupt or hopelessly weak."

An adequate staff of parole officers, Mr. MacCormick said, does not mean numbers only. Parole officers should be qualified through education and practical experience for this important work and they must be free of political domination.

"The New York State parole system is unquestionably good," the former New York City Commissioner said. "It has a three-member Parole Board that is nonpolitical and its parole officers are all under civil service. A recent study of the "class of 1934"—men and women who were released from the New York prisons in that year—shows that only 18 per cent have committed new offenses and of these only 9 per cent were guilty of felonies. This speaks pretty well for the New York system."

Board Handicapped

Citing another example of good parole, Mr. MacCormick said: "The Federal Government has proved that honest and efficient parole can be secured. The Federal Parole Board is handicapped by the necessity of covering such a large area."

As an example of bad parole, Mr. MacCormick cited a western state where parole decisions rested solely with the Governor and the responsibility of supervising the releaser was placed on one man who seldom left his office, contacting parolees by mail.

"In the prison of a neighboring state, I found an inmate I knew," Mr. MacCormick said.

"He was on parole from the former State and was sending in his reports through his wife who lived in Los Angeles. As far as his parole officer knew he was making good."

Parole Gets Blame

Such methods are not in truth real parole yet parole gets the blame when men released under such loose conditions get into difficulties, the speaker said.

Referring to his new post as Director of the Osborne Prison Association, Mr. MacCormick said he welcomed the freedom that came after so many years in public office. He said he saw in this new position an opportunity to work with a free hand for the prison reforms so badly needed.

Cambridge Charge Of Expense Jump

Councilor Francis J. Roche charged Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge today with increasing street department expenses $60,000 previous to the recent city election, giving the extra workers the day off on election day so that they could work at the polls. Mr. Roche declared that there were motion pictures to prove his statement.

The Roche criticism came as the Mayor asked additional funds for a secretary. Mr. Roche referred to the disclosure, made in a street department audit, as the biggest job scandal that the city of Cambridge has ever seen.

Councilor Henry D. Winslow voiced opposition to the plans for additional funds for salaries, and said that pay rises were granted in December so that they will not appear in the 1940 budget.

New Hampshire Court To Test Tobacco Tax

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16 (AP)—The full bench of the New Hampshire Supreme Court today agreed to test the constitutionality of the State's tobacco tax and the case was marked for hearing at the April session.

Almost simultaneously, the State Tax Commission reported the tobacco levy, imposed a little more than six month ago, had yielded $620,000 to date.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice. Settings by Jo Mielziur. Featuring Luther Adler, Betty Field and John Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (One week only.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Paul Muni in "We Are Not Alone." 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Code of the Streets." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Winter Carnival." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "Daytime Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:55, 10:15.

Exeter—
"Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan and Richard Carlson. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Inspector Hornleigh on Holiday." 2, 5, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens at Night." Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Emergency Squad," with Louise Campbell and William Henry. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Information Please," 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:30, 7:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare." 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time Films," "Quaint St. Augustine" "French Expedition to the East Coast of Greenland," "Remember Those Three Bear Cubs," "Pete Smith—How to Carve a Turkey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Winter Carnival." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time. Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 20 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
"The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Rage of Paris," with D. Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Bob Hope in "The Cat and the Canary," 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." Also "Dramatic School," with Luise Rainer.

Uptown—
"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "That's Right You're Wrong," featuring Kay Kayser. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:30.

Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge—
Faculty concert by the Longy School of Music. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
"Ice Follies of 1940." Daily at 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Sunday 2:30. (Closing Jan. 21.)

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Ship Models by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Also guidance on Art in our Time at 2 by Mrs. Tanner.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Providence Mayor Urges Bonds To Solve Steady Traffic Snarl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Traffic here becomes so snarled and tangled ever time the city has a sudden snowstorm, when there is increased business in the compact downtown section or motor accidents or fires choke the narrow streets with vehicles, that Mayor John H. Collins has advocated the expenditure of $10,000,000 over the next 10 years to solve the problem.

He suggests that the City Plan Commission draft a master plan for traffic and other municipal improvements incidental thereto and calls upon the State to give the City direct financial assistance.

Under normal conditions, traffic tie-ups are so frequent that the traffic division of the Bureau of Police and Fire is considering enforcing an "all rolling traffic" rule from 4:30 until 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. The merchants say they might just as well "close up shop" if this regulation is put into effect.

The Mayor says the City is settled into a rut and to get out of it such steps as zoning law changes, tax rate reductions, and a long term attack on housing problems are required. The slum clearance project which is already under way would aid in providing wider arteries leading into the business section.

"The time has come," the Mayor said, "to draft a master plan calling for changes in the zoning laws; calling for a new and greater Providence; providing for a long-range program toward solution of traffic problems; and including a general picture framed with the realization that the City Government of Providence, as far as I am concerned, is willing to issue bonds for a sound program, realizing it means dividends in stopping this ominous trend in population and valuation."

He said that the problems cannot be solved "over a drawing board, or by making surveys" and added that "we must have a group of leaders, unselfish in their purpose and patriotic in their motives, locate the faults, recommend the remedies and follow through to a conclusion."

R. I. Plans Schools for Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has indicated he will soon appoint a citizens' committee to investigate further the possibility of supplying unemployed workers to the skilled and semi-skilled trades where a substantial demand now exists.

He disclosed this plan after a conference with Clemens J. France, Chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Board; James F. Rockett, Director of Education; and Harvey K. Saul, Director of Labor, who have been studying industrial conditions for several weeks. The plan was suggested to the Governor by the three officials.

On the committee to be named would be representatives of labor, industry, education, service clubs, and veterans' organizations, as well as representatives of the three State agencies most affected by the problem.

The committee, the Governor said, would investigate the possibility of training in various plants throughout the State. Men who show mechanical aptitude would be given a short but intensive training course.

The Governor said the committee would direct its attention also to the possibility of forming an adequate vocational training school in Rhode Island.

Mr. France, the Governor explained, will seek immediately to determine what Federal funds are available which might be matched with State funds, and survey schools throughout the State to determine what machinery is now available for training skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Dr. Rockett also will undertake a survey of Federal funds and Mr. Saul will checkup to make sure that the program will not violate any Federal labor standards.

Methodists Told To Foster Lowly

An appeal to Methodism to "keep its approach to the lowly" was voiced today by Bishop Robert E. Jones, of Columbus, Ohio, widely-known leader of American Negroes, at the morning session of the Methodist Advance in the Copley Methodist Church, Boston.

Addressing the meeting, first of a nation-wide series designed to carry the message of the recently unified Methodist church to the people, Bishop Jones declared, "society will never be saved from the top; it must be saved from the bottom."

"The recent unification of the three principal branches of Methodism in this country," he said "would have been impossible without mutual acquaintance and brotherly trust. Our experiences in entering into union suggest unmistakably the surging of some Power, guidance from without and above."

"Methodism is not just another ism," declared Bishop Clare Purcell of Charlotte, N. C. "Methodism, like all branches of the Christian Church, is a fellowship in a world of hate: a beloved community which has spread throughout the world. It has not been slow to speak out the Christian conscience against war, against social and economic injustices, against widespread poverty in our land, against racialism."

Precedent was shattered at today's session when Bishops from the North and South joined with a Negro leader to ordain eight men to the Methodist ministry. A mass meeting in the interests of the Methodist Advance is scheduled for tonight in Symphony Hall.

'Front' Cleared In New England

"Christian Front" officers in New England today indicated that it was "business as usual," as reports from Federal and Boston authorities apparently absolved them and other organizations in this area of sabotage or revolutionary purposes.

Boston police were reported to contemplate no action against the "Front," which has operated here for several months. Although Francis P. Moran, head of the organization, has made several anti-Semitic speeches, there is no evidence of revolutionary aims or attempts to secure arms, Lieut. Benjamin Goodwin of the Boston radical squad said.

Special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been checking on all apparently subversive or espionage groups for several months, it was learned, but no action has been taken or is expected.

In Worcester Art Post

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—Charles Sawyer, Director of the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover, has been appointed Director of the Worcester Art Museum, succeeding Francis H. Taylor, who resigned to become Director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

ALBIANI

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

FINAL WEEK OF OUR PRE-INVENTORY SALE

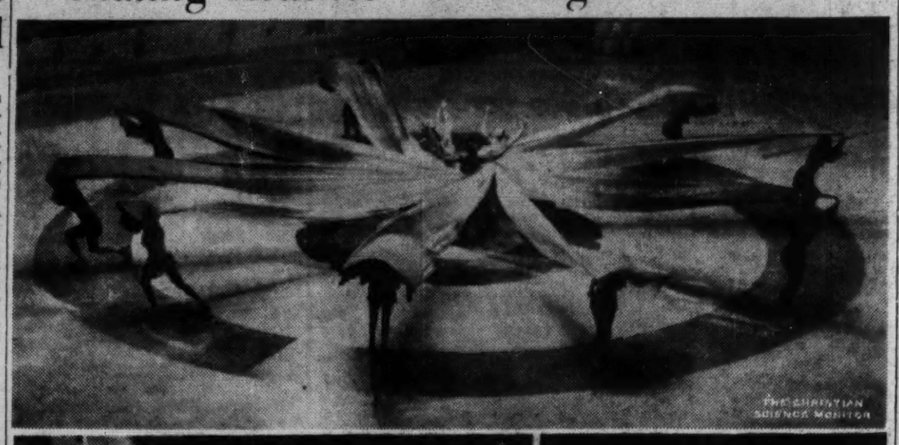
Buy Now... EVERYTHING IN STOCK REDUCED 10% OR MORE

Hosiery, Neckwear, Sweaters, Bed Jackets, Knee Robes — Scarfs, Shawls, Gloves, Slippers, Men's Socks — Knit Suits, Auto Robes, Glengarrys, Lace Shawls, Couch Throws

Genuine Scotch Tweeds and Clan Tartans

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston...in Copley Square

Skating Reaches New Height at Garden



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Scenes From the 'Ice Foliles of 1940'

Top — "Northern Lights," the kaleidoscopic prelude to "An Arctic Fantasy," opening the "Ice Follies" show.

Bottom—The stars: Left, Miss Evelyn Chandler; right, Miss Bess Ehrhardt—in their dressing rooms, backstage at the Garden.

Rafters Ring With Applause for 'Ice Follies'

About two more numbers last night and the Boston Garden management would have had to ask the "Ice Follies" audience to please go home. Characteristic Bostonian hand-pattering at the opening of the big ice revue soon gave way to unrestrained applause, whistling, and cries of "more" as the show built up and enthusiasm of skaters and patrons sparked.

Through two hours and a half of an exhibition of practically everything that can be done on skates, the audience thrilled to perfectly timed ensemble routines set off by saucy costumes, spotless and fresh, amazing solo numbers of the principals, really hilarious ice comedy and particularly that extra something from each member of the youthful cast that makes a show.

On the geometric designs on the 'painted" ice, Evelyn Chandler and Bruce Mapes, "America's leading pair skaters," and Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad, "premiere ballroom dancers of the ice," Frances Claudet and Osborne Colson, Canadian gold medalists, LeVerne Busher, an exponent of syncopated rhythm, and the others soloed or led the ballet in kaleidoscopic numbers.

The Ehrhardt-Shipstad "Manhattan at Midnight" brought 24 smartly turned out stage door Johnnies in toppers and tails, jauntily swinging their sticks. "Melody in Motion" featured Miss Ehrhardt in pert sky blue sequin ballet costume against afternoon frocks and huge ostrich fans of her support. The "Swing Waltz" was a lavendar symphony of motion.

"In Cuban Mood" was a brilliant number, full of fire, fitted to the vigors of Miss Chandler's special style of skating. Later she flashed on the ice masked a la Lone Ranger, six-shooters blazing as she routed a dude ranch and ended up with Arabian cartwheels and hand springs. In contrast were the suavities of Roy Shipstad's formal inner and outer edge "spread eagles" and his crescendo as a spiral of glittering black and gold.

Against the sheen of satin and the pastel shades of pretty frocks slithered the comedy, high and low. The audience, if anything, was more generous in its applause for this part of the program. Frick and Frack, "Swiss hill billies" with a wooden expression of clothing-store dummies, are back again to amaze and bewilder by Frick's back bend or "cantilever" spread eagle and Frack's "rocking-chair" spread eagle, with macaroni legs.

In the same bracket for applause were the pantomimic subtleties of Heinie Brock, one of the most versatile skaters in the cast, as a timid "beginner" with wobbly ankles. Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, comedy and acrobatic stars, have an utterly daffy "Collegiate Capers" round of nonesense —which like all the other comedy numbers requires the utmost skating skill; and the McKellen Brothers put on a "strong man" act; Harris Legg, Canadian trick skater, leads a picturesque "Steeplechase"; and Les Hamilton, in ballet trappings, is an amusingly flirtatious Miss Snowflake. To Legg, as a Snowman, and to Billy Stine as the Mama Bear, Artie Nickolas, Papa Bear and Gordon McKellem as the Little Bear, rightly want applause and honor for one of the most effortless and delightful bits of a crowded evening.

The "Ice Follies" will be repeated nightly through Sunday, with matinees Saturday and Sunday of this week.

Fishing Fish and Game Commissioner Resigns

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16 (AP)—Philip E. Morris, of Nashua, Chairman of the State Fish and Game Commission, who recently was summoned into court on a charge of illegal fishing, resigned, it is announced at the State House. Governor Murphy and his Council are scheduled to act on the resignation this week.

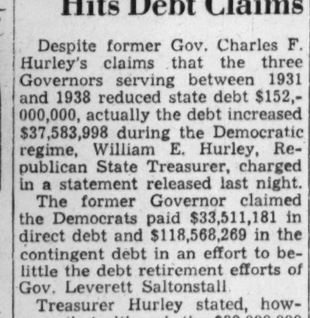
Mr. Morris was arrested by Conservation Officer John W. Martin at a New Year's fishing party at Nelson. Mr. Morris said he did not realize he was guilty of an infraction of regulations.

State Treasurer Hits Debt Claims

Despite former Gov. Charles F. Hurley's claims that the three Governors serving between 1931 and 1938 reduced state debt $152,000,000, actually the debt increased $37,583,998 during the Democratic regime, William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasurer, charged in a statement released last night.

The former Governor claimed the Democrats paid $33,511,181 in direct debt and $118,568,269 in the contingent debt in an effort to belittle the debt retirement efforts of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Treasurer Hurley stated, however, that although the $33,000,000 in payments on the direct debt were made by the Democratic Governors, new loans forced a net direct debt increase of $30,869,044. Furthermore, Treasurer Hurley insisted the contingent debt was increased a net total of $6,714,954. He charged that in the $118,000,000 payment on the contingent debt claimed by former Governor Hurley was figured $78,600,000 loaned to the cities and towns on tax titles and municipal relief. The latter figure, the Treasurer claimed, could "by no stretch of the imagination" be construed as debt reduction by the Democrats.



'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, Jan. 17

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. "The Importance of Foreign Trade."
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Music; News and Plays in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program RV96, 15.24meg, 19.7m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
London—7:15 p. m.—"ITMA"—"It's That Man Again" GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m; IRF, 9.83meg, 30.5m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg, 30.4m
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Music. JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49.8m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

N. H. Road Has New Chance To Seek Closings

New Haven Railroad officials will have another opportunity on Jan. 23 to present evidence to support their petition for abandonment of 88 stations on the Old Colony, New England and Boston & Providence lines.

Following a hearing yesterday on the New Haven's petition for reopening of the abandonment case, the State Public Utilities Commission scheduled a Jan. 23 hearing for introduction of new evidence by the road.

Recently the Public Utilities Commission ordered reopening of 72 of the 88 stations which the New Haven had previously closed on the order of Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court of New Haven. After the closings, however, the United States Supreme Court ruled the Federal Court had no jurisdiction regarding intrastate railroad transportation and that jurisdiction rested in the hands of the State Public Utilities Commission. The reopening ruling followed shortly thereafter.

The Commission's order was based mainly on the failure of the New Haven to produce evidence warranting closing of the stations.

At yesterday's hearing Claude R. Branch, an attorney for the road, stated the New Haven now has figures which will throw more light on the question on abandonment, that these include detailed figures allocating losses to certain segments of the line which were not available at previous hearings.

If the railroad's evidence is not available on Jan. 23, the Commission will schedule a hearing at a later date.

While the new Haven was successful in gaining a new hearing on the abandonment of Old Colony stations, the Old Colony itself met with equal good fortune yesterday when the United States District Court of Appeals in a 2-to-1 decision declined to enjoin the Old Colony from proceeding with a damage suit in Massachusetts against the Bankers Trust Company.

The Bankers Trust Company is the trustee under a first and refunding mortgage of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. which in 1920 assigned the Old Colony leasehold to them to secure a bond issue. In 1935 the road filed a petition in reorganization and its trustees subsequently rejected the Old Colony lease as unprofitable.

The Old Colony, leased to the New Haven in 1893, followed the New Haven into reorganization and now claims damages against the Bankers Trust in connection with the disaffirmed lease.

Maine to Advertise

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 16 (AP)—Maine's recreational attractions will be advertised in 35 metropolitan newspapers and 25 magazines this year, according to the State's 1940 advertising program approved by the Maine Development Commission.

Germans' Blackout Technique Proves Good Enough for Peace

Foreign Trade Flashes

Germany is learning how to meet the exigencies of nightly blackouts—with their subsequent mishaps—according to Edmond F Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. And, at the same time, the method is expected to continue in use after the war, so pleasing is it to the Germans.

The solution is luminous paints which are enjoying an "immense impetus" due to nightly blackouts as a protection against aerial attacks. Existing plants for production of luminous paints are unable to satisfy the current demand, accoring to Mr. Bemis.

Since luminous paints with their soft phosphorescent glow are invisible at a distance, they lend themselves admirably to use in traffic signs, curbs, advertising signs, window displays, and on articles of jewelry worn by the residents, to indicate the presence of persons in the dark.

It is felt in Germany that luminous paints will continue to be in demand under normal peace conditions, particularly for causing unusual effects in window displays.

Any Old Bones?

"Any rags, any bones, any bottles today?" may soon be replaced as a song of the "junkies" in Great Britain to stress the necessity of more effective recovery of bones from households because of their value for production of glue, gelatine, and fertilizers, according to another trade flash received by Mr. Bemis.

Methods of recovering and utilizing certain household wastes in the United Kingdom, are being actively investigated by the newly established Ministry of Supply, he said. The Ministry of Supply points out that the United Kingdom is a large importer of bone products. In 1937, imports included 27,746 tons of bones; 10,569 tons of glue and gelatine stocks, obtained largely from bones, and 16,116 tons of bone meal.

Soap Feels the War

Perhaps war discourages the use of certain soaps, but at any rate, exports of soap from Canada have declined sharply since the war started in Europe, Mr. Bemis said. In October, 1939, total exports of such products amounted to but 63,380 pounds, compared with 1,230,980 pounds in the corresponding month of 1938. In recent years, Canada's exports of soap have expanded steadily, the 1938 exports amounting to 15,345,000 pounds against 14,508,000 pounds in 1937.

Seaway Plans Face Contest

Opponents of the plan to open a seaway from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes by dredging the St. Lawrence River, are rallying once more around the standard of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, to combat the latest move of the Administration in sending a Government delegation to Ottawa, to re-open negotiations for joint support of the project by the two nations, through a treaty.

Frank S. Davis manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and head of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association special committee to oppose the St. Lawrence seaway, arrived in Washington today to prepare for opposition to the latest attempt to arrange a treaty with Canada for the project. It was the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association that was intrumental in defeating the proposal in 1934.

Mr. Davis, who maintains that the proposed seaway would make an island of New England, shutting out all its foreign commerce except the limited amount necessary for purely New England needs, will preside at a special meeting of his committee in Washington, attended by key men from all Atlantic Coast states, opposed to the seaway.

An even more vigorous campaign against possible ratification of the treaty, is being lined up for this latest attempt to put the seaway plan through, Mr. Davs said before leaving Boston for Washington. The project is considered economically unsound, chiefly because of its huge cost, estimated by private engineers, said Mr. Davis, at $1,350,000,000.

The United States would have to pay the largest part of the bill, while Canada would be the chief beneficiary, Mr. Davis charged. The plan, if put through, would ruin New England's ports, and waterfront labor, he added.

Sales Tax Seen Left to Boston

The only place Boston can turn for financial assistance is a sales tax, City Auditor Charles J. Fox declared last night at a meeting at the Boston City Club sponsored by the Club's Civic Affairs committee.

His statement came in a discussion which preceded a debate on the sales tax between Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and Julian Jackson, professor of business law and management at Northeastern University.

Mr. Fox described Boston's position as typical of other cities and towns in the State, and pointed to the rise in the tax rate from $30.80 in 1930 to $39.90 in 1939, although operating costs have been cut "by 20 per cent" during that period. He attributed the rise to relief needs and the shrinkage in realty values.

Professor Jackson denied that a sales tax would relieve the tax burden on real estate, and asserted that "the politicians will find a use for the money a sales tax would produce, and not altogether in ways to reduce the taxpayers' burden." Mr. Long advocated a sales tax to lift the burden on real estate.

Community Fund In Cambridge To Hold Dutch Treat

In preparation for its participation in Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund Campaign, the Cambridge Community Federation will hold a "Dutch treat" dinner meeting tomorrow evening in the Hotel Continental, Cambridge. More than 500 leading citizens of the city will attend with Theodore L. Storer, community chairman of Cambridge for the 1940 Fund, presiding.

Speakers will be Miss Ada Louise Comstock, President of Radcliffe College; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Augustine F. Hickey, St. Paul's Church, Cambridge; H. LeBaron Sampson, President of Cambridge Community Federation; Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge; Dr. Roy W. Kelly, personnel director of Lever Brothers; Francis C. Gray, general chairman of Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund Campaign; Theodore L. Storer, Cambridge chairman in Greater Boston's campaign.

Justice to Hear Ames Law Cases

Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court is scheduled to be on the bench at Cambridge, Mass., this Thursday when the final arguments of the Ames Competition of the Harvard Law School takes place. This will be the first time an active member of the Supreme Court has served in that capacity.

The argument this year, open as usual to the public, will deal with problems of international law raised by the recent Spanish Civil War. To the victors will go the honor of recognition as the ablest law team in the school, for their victory will have come only after a series of competitions extending over the entire three-year period. Finalists this year are the Williston Club and the Edward Warren Club.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	News Service	Dinner Concert	Salon orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessin'"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessin'"	prano: organ	"Curtain Calls"	"The Argentines"
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, so-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	prano; orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital
8:45 Heirs"; War news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	"Gold Coast Rider"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Frank Crumit; Julia	Gray Gordon's Orch	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 "We, the People"	drama	Sanderson; quiz	War Correspondent	Masters"; recordings
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	Mozart Concerto Series;	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	pianist; orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Song team; orch	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Horlick's Orch.	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Argentine Art Exhibit,	Billy McDonald's Orch
10:45 Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	Richmond, Va.	Bert Hirsch's Orch
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Hockey comment	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator Styles Bridges,	Tommy Carr's Orch
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	N. H.	Julie Wintz's Orch
11:45 L. Thompson's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Rawley and his Wild
8:30 "The Handy Man"	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Azaleas; music
8:45 Greenfiend Choir	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Five Star News
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	loists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Harry Rodgers at the
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Console
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	You"
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs.	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama.	"Rockin' in Rhythm"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Homemakers' Forum	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone.	Italian music program.	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	"Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Georgie and Dixie"	"Singing Poet"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Story Hour"	Organ Melodies
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	hold talk	The KFEL-ers	Magyar Serenaders
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	"Curtain Calls"	Presenting Ramona
2:15 Quartette	"Your Neighbor"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Informal interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Rudolf Friml, Junior's	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00 N. E Press Women	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Mischa Borr's Ensemble	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	'Youth Asks Questions';	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	forum; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Philip McAteer, talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery," sk.	Tenor, organ	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen;	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	C. Boyer in "Enchanted	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	Chorus Girl"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Child pianist
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	National Conference of	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45 drama; War news	gram	Vandover; chorus; or.	Christians and Jews	David Ballantine, tenor.
9:00 Theater; Walter	"This Man's Army"	The New Fred Allen	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 Huston in "Five	"This Man's Army"	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	Masters"
9:30 Star Final"; mu-	George Harris's Orch.	len Art Players; guest	Harvard-Brown Swim-	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 sic; comedy	President's Birthday	artists; orchestra	ming Meet	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Roy Shield's Revue; vo-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	calists	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	"Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	raphy"; drama	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Vermont Dairymen Concerned Over N. Y. City Milk Situation

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 16—If milk consumers of New York City follow Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's advice, broadcast last Saturday, and buy Grade B milk instead of the higher priced Grade A, dairymen of western Vermont who ship into the New York market stand to lose more than $100,000 annually. That is the conservative estimate made by H. E. Bremer, supervisor of creamery inspection of the State Department of Agriculture.

Dairymen who meet the higher standard requirements for Grade A milk receive as much as 65 cents per hundredweight more for their product, Mr. Bremer said, adding that one plant alone in western Vermont pays about $75,000 a year in premiums to the producers.

As plants supplying the New York market are located all along the western border of the State from Manchester in the south to Swanton in the north, the selected plants shipping Grade A milk might possibly pay producers more than the $100,000 estimated.

Mr Bremer takes issue with Mayor LaGuardia's statement that Grade B milk "is just as good, just as wholesome and just as sanitary as Grade A," declaring it is somewhat overstated For, he pointed out, the extra precautions taken in the production of Grade A milk assures a better product. Requirements are more strict and this results in a longer keeping quality for Grade A. Requirements also provide not less than 4 per cent butter fat in Grade A milk while Grade B may contain not more than 3.5 per cent. This makes for greater food value in the higher grade product. Another point, he said, is that farmers who receive better prices for their product have more incentive to produce better milk.

Mr. Bremer added that New York City standards for both Grade A and Grade B milk were very high. He could not, however, agree with Mayor La Guardia's statement which placed both grades on an even basis of desirability for human consumption.

Employment

Substantial improvement in employment conditions is noted in a report for 1939 of the State Unemployment Compensation Department. The department paid out $574,392 in unemployment compensation benefits during the calendar year as compared with $821,300 in 1938. A decrease last yould would have been expected, the report stated, because 1938 was the first year of benefit payments but other factors, also, indicated business improvement.

Individuals receiving benefits in 1939 numbered 7,371 of whom 3,207 were new, compared with 13,509 in 1938. There were 21,322 initial and additional claims filed last year against 29,800 in 1938 Last year's continued claims totalled 101,954 while in 1938 they were 156,757. These claims are the weekly renewals of claims to keep them active.

The employment service division made 9,069 placements in private industry during 1939, a 35.5 per cent increase over 1938; placed 4,964 in public employment, an increase of 32.2 per cent; total placements of 14,033, a gain of 34.4 per cent.

The service received 12,547 new applications for employment last year against 21,198 the previous 12 months, a 40.8 per cent decrease.

* * *

State Auditor

Announcement of the candidacy of Reginald T. Cole, liquor administrator, for the Republican nomination for State Auditor, came as a surprise to the electorate last week. Previously it had been expected the present Deputy Auditor, David Anderson, would be alone in seeking the post to succeed his present superior Benjamin Gates. Mr. Gates, incidentally, who voluntarily retires next year, has never been opposed for the nomination since his first campaign in 1916.

Mr. Cole came to the capital in May, 1934, as accountant for the State Liquor Control Board. He was appointed administrator in May 1935, succeeding Allan Martin, of Essex Junction. A native of Burlington, he was educated in the public schools there, Albany Business College and Pace Accounting Institute in New York. In addition to being liquor administrator, Mr. Cole registered in 1938 as a law student.

State P.-T. A. Studies Needs Of Education

The problems of Parent-Teacher Associations are very much the same in all sections of the country, Mrs. Walter H. Buhlig of Chicago, national field secretary, stated in an interview as the one-day Presidents' Conferenec of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association opened in the Hotel Kenmore this morning.

After traveling all over the United States Mrs. Buhlig has reached the conclusion, she said, that "people are much alike. They really have much more in common than one might think, especially when it comes to the educational development of their children."

World Community

In declaring that "the home and the community must share today's opportunities for education," Mrs. Buhlig pointed out that "the community which influences children now is really the whole world, as brought to them by press, radio, and telephone."

In an address this afternoon on "The Educational Significance of the Parent-Teacher Movement," Mrs. Buhlig discussed the four principles of education as adopted by the National Conference.

These are, she said, self realization—the growth and development of the individual; human relationships—learning to live with other members of the family, community, and other nations of the world; economic efficiency—including joy in production and recognition of the dignity of work, as well as vocational guidance for young people; and civic responsibility—intellectual appreciation of what democracy really means, and recognition of individual responsibility toward the maintenance of democracy and the fulfilment of the obligations of citizenship.

Need Better Publicity

Mrs. Buhlig declared that one of the greatest needs of the Parent-Teacher organization is improved publicity.

About 150 registered at the beginning of the conference today, which was arranged by a committee headed by Mrs. Harry S. Wright of Hingham, First Vice President of the State A. ciation.

Also on the committee were four other Vice Presidents: Mrs. Burgis E. Dresser of Springfield, Mrs. James R. Patterson of Pittsfield, Mrs. Harriet Dodge Quealy of Methuen, and Mrs. Francis P. Swallow of Worcester.

Mrs. Luther R. Putney of Lexington, President of the State organization, presided at the day's sessions.

They Confer on P.-T.A.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Luther R. Putney
President of Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association.

Mrs. Walter M. Buhlig
National Field Secretary of P.-T. A. from Chicago.

U. S. Collection Of Duties For Boston Jumps

Port of Boston Business

More than twice as much money was collected by the United States Customs officials on imports at Boston last week than for the corresponding week a year ago, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Collector Joseph McGrath. The increase reflects the larger volume of port business which has been gradually building up all through 1939.

Since July 1, start of the Federal fiscal year the duties collected are more than $5,000,000 ahead of collections in the similar period last year, reflecting to no small extent the increase in wool imports, ammounting to nearly 61,000,000 pounds thus far this fiscal year against less than 29,000,000 pounds for the same period the previous year.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week Ending Jan 13, 1940	Year Ago
Impts for consumption	$3,398,183	$3,580,023
Impts for warehouse	1,046,373	1,590,107
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	825,434	614,411
Duties collected	862,066	408,787
Wool Imports (lbs)	3,827,130	4,711,312
	Fiscal Year July 1-Jan. 13	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	60,828,751	28,852,860
Duties collected	$16,697,556	$11,385,904

From War to School

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 16 (AP)—Dartmouth College announced last night that Prof. Francois Denoeu called into Army service while visiting France last summer, would be demobilized soon and would return to his teaching duties next month.

Three G. O. P. Leaders Ride Band Wagon in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16—"Three men on an elephant" could be the title for the political drama being staged by three New Hampshire Republican leaders whose national political ambitions may give this comparatively small State at least a loud voice in the Republican National Convention.

By tactics known chiefly to politics, most past differences between Republican leaders in New Hampshire have vanished with the single objective of getting a Republican Presidential or Vice Presidential nomination for a Granite Stater at the coming Republican Convention The three Party members who are working for higher recognition are Senator Styles Bridges, Gov. Francis P. Murphy, and the publisher, Frank Knox, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee in 1936. While Illinois may claim Colonel Knox, he is still a factor in New Hampshire politics through the influence of his newspapers, the Manchester Union-Leader.

Coalition Might Do It

Possibilities for at least one of the men are seen in the fact that each has a following in Republican national circles. Through a coalition of their followings success for one would not be surprising.

Filings for the March 12 election of delegates, which will be the first in the country, included Governor Murphy, Senator Bridges, former United States Senator George H. Moses, and Judge William J. Britton. Senator Bridges has made it plain that he is seeking only the Presidential nomination and would support a Vice Presidential move for Governor Murphy. The Governor has made it plain that he is interested only in the Vice Presidential nomination and would back Senator Bridges for the first place. Both former Senator Moses and Judge Britton, who was campaign manager for Governor Murphy, have made it plain that they, like the Governor and Senator, will run unpledged but seek to further New Hampshire candidates.

Mr. Knox, as Vice Presidential candidate four years ago, is still a Party leader, and his newspapers have endorsed Senator Bridges. The Colonel and the Governor are the only ones in the group who have any misunderstanding but this probably will be forgotten when convention time comes around.

All Successful

All three of these men are "self-made," yet attract support from entirely different groups.

Colonel Knox is a successful newspaperman, has never been successful in his political ambitions, but is a vigorous campaigner, a former Bull Mooser, and attracts the following of business interests. Governor Murphy, a shoe manufacturer, has been successful in his political campaigns, is ardently opposed to the Old Guard of the G. O. P., and proves to be a vote-getter particularly among the working class. Senator Bridges, though not a millionaire as in the case of the other two, has consistently baffled political observers by defeating veterans in his climb up the political ladder, has been a consistent voice against the New Deal, and would appeal to that group of voters who would shelve the New Deal.

McNutt Out Courting Business

(Continued from Page 1)

was part of the great passion for freedom manifesting itself in our economic as well as our political life," he asserted.

Today, Mr. McNutt said, we are in another transition. It is the change-over from an economy of scarcity to an economy of abundance. The problem now is to increase consumption in an even ascension so that production may be absorbed and continually increased. It is a balancing process, as Mr. McNutt sees it, but when national income reaches the $90,000,000,000 point—and he is positive that it will reach that point, having already, according to his figures, risen from a depression low of $42,000,000,000 to a present $72,000,000,000 level—the budget will be balanced, and all employable persons will be at work.

Asked About "Boob"

It was a busy day for the tall, affable Indianan. He arrived at South Station at 7:45 this morning, having come from New Haven, where last night he gave an off-the-record talk to Yale's Saybrook College Forum.

He and Oscar E. Ewing, New York attorney and his eastern campaign manager, were still talking about it when they arrived at their Copley-Plaza suite.

The college boys asked questions from the floor and apparently no holds were barred. One of the students inquired how he felt about Rube Goldberg's old comic strip, "Boob McNutt."

"Why, I feel very grateful to Mr. Goldberg," Mr. McNutt said he replied. "I had never met him until just the other night, and I learned that he had withdrawn the comic strip, after years of profitable existence, because he felt my political opponents might try to capitalize on it."

Glamor Term Inappropriate

The word "glamor" is frequently used in connection with Mr. McNutt, but your first impression on meeting him is that it has been misused. Six feet two or three inches tall, and with a fullback's shoulders, he carries an impression of considerable personal power. He is friendly and affable, but hardly the "hale fellow" he has so frequently been pictured.

Around the breakfast table in his room before the full contingent of local political figures were assembled, Mr. McNutt elaborated a little on his Chamber of Commerce speech.

He made it clear through frequent parrying of questions that he is not prepared to delve too deeply into issues. No doubt he feels it is still far too early in the campaign to loose his specific shells. Moreover, he is in a rather delicate position.

He has announced that he is a candidate only if President Roosevelt does not run again. As head of the Social Security Administration he must be loyal to his Chief This means he cannot take stands that would be embarrassing to Mr Roosevelt should he seek re-election.

Big Question Mark

The big question mark over McNutt headquarters, as of course, over all of them is the third term potentialities.

In the elevator, this writer showed him a prediction from David Lawrence that the Roosevelt intentions would be made known Jan. 20. Mr. McNutt said nothing, but sighed in a way that caused one to suspect he'd be glad if the suspense were over by that time.

Mr. McNutt was chary of discussing the local political outlook, other than to say his reports were that New England looked favorable so far as Democratic prospects are concerned. "Even Maine and New Hampshire show promise," he said.

Mr. Ewing, who said he had not previously participated in political affairs, was a classmate at Indiana University with Mr. McNutt. He is now a partner in the New York law firm of Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

Issues and Factions

Doubtless, there will be considerable sparring before the McNutt forces decide on the New England leadership of their campaign.

Observers thought it was of some significance that Mayor Tobin attended today's luncheon, occupying a seat of honor.

Mr. McNutt returns to Washington at 9 tonight.

Dog Track Tax Issue Revived

(Continued from Page 1)

maining witness to question in this connection, Thomas J. Flynn, a stockholder in the Bristol County Kennel Club, which conducts races at Dighton.

Upon resuming its sessions on Thursday, it is understood, the Grand Jury will question Mr. Flynn, and then turn to 30 witnesses who will be asked about the Wonderland track. The questions will relate to tax evasion charges affecting a well-known Boston politician and several gamblers and ex-bootleggers, it was learned.

Gained First "Break"

Indictments on tax charges will not be returned until witnesses connected with both tracks have been heard, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, declared

Federal grand jurors yesterday gained what apparently was the first "break" in the Government's investigation of incomes of Massachusetts dogtrack operators as a witness previously charged with perjury purged himself and obtained a reduction of his $25,000 bail to personal recognizance.

Walter T. Mason, of South Boston, Dighton dogtrack employee, arrested for perjury last Friday, testified before the jurors again yesterday. On completion of his testimony, he was taken before U. S Commissioner Howard W. Robbins where U. S. Attorneys stated he had purged himself of the charges made against him last Friday, and that they had no objection to reduction of his bail Shortly thereafter, Henry M. Leen Assistant U. S. Attorney, announced that the grand jury would recess until Thursday.

Meanwhile, an inventory of the estate of Edward J. O'Hare, slain dogtrack promoter, showed that among other holdings he owned 417½ shares, no par value, in the Bristol County Kennel Club, Dighton, Mass.

Ice Fatalities Bring Call For Beach Protection

A winter beach patrol and emergency rescue equipment for Boston Harbor and Dorchester Bay shores were urged today as a result of the drowning of four Boston youths and the rescue of eight others, trapped yesterday on ice that had been weakened by Sunday's rain and broken by an ebbing tide.

To prevent the recurrence of similar incidents, Representative Leo J. Sullivan of South Boston last night asked Park Commissioner William P. Long to provide a rowboat and oars at Carson Beach, Dorchester, during the entire year. The Representative explained that some of the fatalities might have been averted if a small boat had been available. He said that he and hundreds of other persons stood on shore helplessly yesterday watching the ice recede on an ebbing tide with the boys on it, and if a boat had been at hand some of these shore watchers might have rescued the youths long before the police rescue boat arrived.

Old Harbor Village families, some of whom were bereaved by the ice incidents, said that they would appeal to the South Boston Citizens Committee for a police patrol of the beach in winter as well as in summer, and to have boats placed on the shore.

Fore River to Bid For New Liners

The Fore River shipyard in Quincy will bid on construction of the two luxury liners for trans-Pacific service which will be designed for use as aircraft carriers in wartime, it was indicated today.

Specifications of the vessels to be at least 30,000 tons will be given by the Maritime Commission it is expected within a month, and bids will be asked. The proposed ships would be 745 feet long, with a beam slightly under 100 feet. They are expected to be capable of 32 knots, so that they could keep up with the cruiser divisions of the fleet.

The liners are to be built with the funnels near the side to afford a landing deck for planes in the event they are converted into plane carriers. They will be used in the West Coast-Orient service to China and Japan.

Planning Board Of R. I. Curtailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The State Planning Board notified Gov. William H. Vanderbilt in its annual report that limited funds had seriously curtailed its activities.

The Board reported $4,570 unexpended on Dec. 31, and this is all it has to complete the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, out of an appropriation of $5,000 and $3,000 from the contingent fund.

The work the Board has done, the report said, was made possible only because members personally absorbed all traveling expenses, and through the donation of services and supplies from other departments.

It recommended that in the future special inquiries and studies of a planning nature be referred to the Board of Execution, and no other department.

Harvard Dental School Reforms Are Considered

Complete reorganization of the curriculum of the Harvard Dental School is under consideration, Dean Leroy M. S. Miner says in his annual report, recently released.

A University committee appointed for the purpose has been studying the problems of dental education, Dean Mills says, and has reported to the University administration. Regarding the character of their suggestions and the extent of the reform to follow, he has no comment.

CALL THESE BUREAUS

for Shopping Information

You can get immediate information about retail and national advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor by telephoning any of the Bureaus listed below.

The name of a local florist, a restaurant, or a garage —the names of the local dealers of Monitor-advertised products — this sort of information is readily available. Use this service when the current issues of the Monitor do not fully meet your shopping problems.

If you are planning to take a trip, keep this listing, so that you may call for information when visiting any of the cities where a Bureau is maintained.

A TELEPHONE "WHERE TO SHOP" SERVICE FOR MONITOR READERS

Note: This service is not available on Sundays

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham—9-10 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily 3-2503
Montgomery—9 a. m. to 12 m., 3-6 p. m. daily Walnut 1037-J

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Oxford 9901
Fresno—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. 3-5718
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Citrus 2-4091
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. La. 2638
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sat. Or. 7-4344
Long Beach—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 645-195
*Los Angeles—8:30 a. m.-9:00 p. m. daily ex. Wed.; 8:30 a. m.-7 p. m. Wed ..... Tucker 2151
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily. Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—8-10 a. m., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. 7716
Redlands—8-5 daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 3748
Sacramento—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily M. 9342-W
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 747-J
Santa Ana—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3782-M
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Stockton—8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7-7496
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. W.L.A. 34089

COLORADO

Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Tabor 2880

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 4-2560
Greenwich—9-5:30 daily; Wed. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Greenwich 2187
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3619
New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2315
Norwalk—9-11 a. m. daily Norwalk 5658
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily, ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—9 a. m.-2 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 4-0959

DELAWARE

Wilmington—2-5 p. m. daily 7032

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—8 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. National 2142

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily 5-0762
*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 32445
St. Petersburg—2-4 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 83-972

GEORGIA

Atlanta—8-11 a. m. daily Hemlock 0436
Macon—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 531

ILLINOIS

Bloomington—9-11 a. m. daily Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 774
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—1-5 p. m. daily 1824 Red
Moline—8-12 noon daily ex. Sat. Moline 4111
Oak Park—9 a. m.-9 p. m. daily Euclid 1272
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—8-10 a. m. daily Main 2351
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Dial 2-7832
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 1238

INDIANA

Hammond—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-3 p. m. daily Hammond 116
Indianapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Lincoln 0541

IOWA

Davenport—8-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7473
Des Moines—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily 7-0757

KANSAS

Topeka—2-4 p. m. daily 5269
Wichita—8 a. m.-12 m., 5-7 p. m. daily 3-0148

KENTUCKY

Louisville—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Thurs. Magnolia 7633

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—11 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 7714
New Orleans—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ..... Magnolia 3231

MAINE

Portland—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 3-4634

MARYLAND

Baltimore—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, Sat. 9 a. m.-1 p. m Plaza 6625

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Com. 4330
Brockton—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-11 a. m. daily Belmont 2951
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Lowell—8 a. m.-12 m. Mondays 2-9748
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 1097-R
Newton—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Center Newton 2841-J
Quincy—8:30-11 a. m. daily Granite 3337-M
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1817
Somerville—10 a. m.-12 m., 5-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Somerset 5883
Wellesley—9 a. m.-4 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 1738

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1163
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-7008
Lansing—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41715
Muskegon—8:30 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 32-235
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Cherry 4872
St. Paul—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ..... Garfield 3329

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5173

MONTANA

Butte—9:30-5:30 daily 2-3950
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 2-1604
Helena—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1218-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Jackson 5420

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—9-11 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Wed. 1261
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 5-7:30 p. m. daily 3447-J

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—8-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Orange 4-5382
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-6092-R
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-1838
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily 6-8592-W
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Westfield 2-1386

NEW YORK

Binghamton—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7064
Brooklyn—9-11 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Shore Road 5-1818
Buffalo—10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Grant 7431
Flushing—Daily ... Flushing 9-8626
Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. ..... Bo. 8-7863
Hempstead—9 a. m.-8 p. m. daily 1803-M
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Havemeyer 4-8679
Mount Vernon—9-11 a. m. daily except Sat. Hillcrest 2348-W
New Rochelle—9-10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 5655
*New York—9 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Lackawanna 4-5600
Richmond Hill 9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Ri. 2-5153
Rochester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Gen. 4311
Rockville Center—8 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 3762
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 4-5475
White Plains—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2587

OHIO

Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily University 1669
Cleveland—8:45 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Cherry 7699
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Adams 8434
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily Kenmore 6478
1-4 p. m. daily Randolph 5922
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4435
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed. 7-5502

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily 7-2759
Tulsa—9:20 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. daily 4-8557

OREGON

Portland—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Beacon 9398

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie—9:30-10:30 a. m. daily 71-413
Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Pennypacker 9196
Pittsburgh—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Mayflower 5339

TENNESSEE

Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-7890
Memphis—8 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 2-9190

TEXAS

Amarillo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 7407
Dallas—8 a. m.-12 m. daily 5-1674
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 4-6443
Houston—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs. Fairfax 3023
San Antonio—8:30 a. m.-3:30 p. m., Mon. Wed., Fri. Pershing 4775

WASHINGTON

Bellingham—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily 4585
Bremerton—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 2082-W
Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. ..... Main 3904

WISCONSIN

Madison—9 a. m.-12 m. daily Fairchild 6837-W
Milwaukee—9 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ..... Marquette 4416

CANADA

ALBERTA

Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily M. 2866
Edmonton—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 81515

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m.; 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Trinity 2745
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. E. 9812

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily 92-912

ONTARIO

Hamilton—5-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Fairmont 218
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-0478
Toronto—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily Hargrave 9574

QUEBEC

Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Elwood 1578

ENGLAND

Bradford—10-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 8644
Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—12 m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 62963
Liverpool—12:30-1:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Birkenhead 4365
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12:45 p. m. Whitehall 9691
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily. SALe 3018
Sheffield—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 71387

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Windsor 6587
Sydney—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. ..... F. L. 1721

FRANCE

*Paris—9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. ex. Sat. ..... Anjou 20-67

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41754
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 6:30-8 p. m. Fri. 24-133

SWITZERLAND

Berne—3-6 p. m. Wed 27.019
*Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 28-443

*Branch Office.

Corrected to January 16, 1940

'Athletic Czar' Excitement Subsides on Coast—Hockey Lines—Baseball Law

California Alumni Wondering About Outcome of Commission

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15—Now that all the excitement over the appointment of Edward Atherton, former Federal investigator, to the post of Pacific Coast "Athletic Czar" has subsided, what is going to happen?

No one seems to know exactly. But plenty of questions are on as many lips as there are—shall we say?—"subsidized athletes" and their alumni, student bodies, and coaches.

Some say the clamp-down on going out and "getting" football players in this league is a foolish gesture; and that the schools ought to know better than to cut the dollar sign out from beneath their heavy athletic overhead.

Restrictions

Those who are advocates of the "don't pay any attention" school of thought see smaller crowds at the great stadia (because they argue that the flashier type of player can't afford to come to college, or if he does he'll have to "really" work his way through and be unable to turn out).

They point out—and truly so—that if Athletic Commissioner Atherton actually takes his new job seriously (and for their information, he does) it is more than likely football will no longer remain the "Big Business" it now is. Alumni will not be able to make the old alma mater so "attractive" to some of the better prep-school athletes—but still it is just possible, isn't it, that at least some of these high school boys will still come to college and will still be able to play football?

As this writer understands the Atherton job, and the goal of Atherton rulings, it is not the purpose to keep deserving boys from securing actual jobs to help them come to school. Rather it is to stop, or try to stop, a practice which developed into "bidding" for some of the better athletes by offering them everything at the bidding college but the chapel chimes.

Can't Find Faucet

You have all read the stories about the athlete who came to the school that was the highest bidder, and was told he had the job of assistant janitor. It was his job, he learned through various sources, to go down in the basement of one of the buildings and turn a steam gauge faucet once in the morning and once at night. But somehow he never found the right basement nor the faucet. This is the type of abuse, although somewhat far fetched here perhaps, that the Coast Conference members seek to end.

If they have the co-operation of their alumni—who are naturally zealous that their school have winning teams—there really appears no reason why the competition cannot be just as vigorous, and why the players cannot be just as good.

Chester Rowell, eminent California journalist, and closely associated with the University of California, writing in the San Francisco Chronicle, put his finger pretty close to the reason and the answer, it appears to this writer Said columnist Rowell:

No Longer Sport

"If football becomes a business, it ceases to be a sport. And if it ceases to be a sport, it is no longer either an athletic diversion for students or a contest between universities by the representative athletes developed by normal competition among their student body.

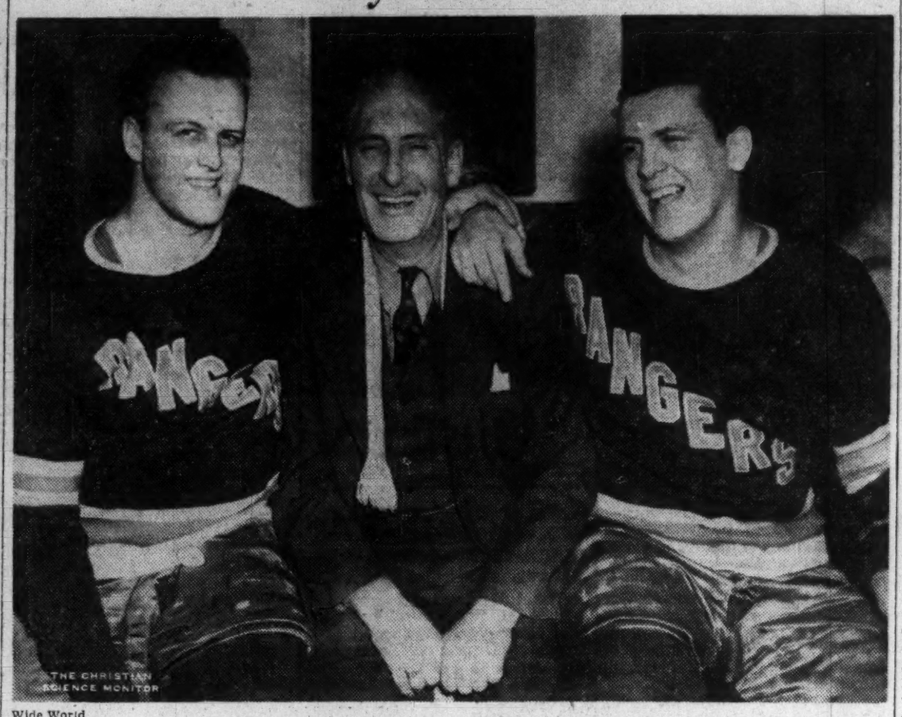
"It becomes a contest of professional coaches, seeking advancement in their business by semi-professional players whom they or others recruit by business methods, as a business rather than a university activities.

He points out in closing that if fans want professional football they can get it—but why try to pull the wool over their own eyes or any one elses that they are getting strictly amateur football?

There have been attempts and much talk about reform of the football scene before. But this would appear to be the first serious move to erase at least the more flagrant breaches. The idea can fail or it can succeed. Much of its success depends upon Commissioner Atherton, his diplomacy, and his determination, as well as upon the co-operation and support given him by the universities who appointed him to the job.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Family Affair on Ice



Wide World

Lester Patrick (center), New York Rangers coach, and his two sons, Lynn (left) and Murray, forward and defenseman, respectively, for the Blue Shirts, shown in the dressing room after their team beat the Toronto Maple Leafs, 4 to 1. The victory gave the Rangers their nineteenth consecutive game without defeat, to better the National Hockey League record of 18, held by the Montreal Canadiens.

Statistics No Help In Picking No. 1

MONTREAL, Jan. 16 (AP)—You can get up a hot argument almost any day about what team has the best forward line in hockey and the scoring statistics won't help settle it—at least not this week.

The race right now is between the New York Rangers' first-string trio of Neil and Mac Colville and Alex Shibicky and Boston's "Sauerkraut" line, Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer. Injuries have put the Toronto aces, Gordie Drillon, Syl Apps and Bob Davidson, temporarily out of the running although Drillon still is leading scorer in the National League.

Drillon Idle

Idle all last week, Drillon held on to first place with a 25-point total, one up on Montreal's Toe Blake, who added his 12th assist to 12 goals for 24 points. Behind them, the Rangers and Bruins, tied for the league lead, have things all their own way.

Neil Colville, scoring two goals during the week which ended with Sunday, broke a tie with Schmidt and moved into third place with 23 points. Schmidt has 22, to tie with Bryan Hextall of the Rangers, and Shibicky and Dumart have 21 each. The No. 3 members of each line are way behind, Mac Colville with 15 points and Bauer with 13. That seems to give the Ranger line the edge, since they've made 59 points to the Boston trio's 56, but the Bruins have done better in actual scoring with 26 goals to the Rangers' 23.

Toronto Line

Even though Drillon was out last week and Syl Apps for three weeks, Toronto's crack line can show a better scoring record than either—30 goals, half of them by Drillon. He still leads the league in that respect by one over Hextall. The Rangers' Phil Watson tops the play-makers with 15 assists to 14 for Boston's Bill Cowley.

Red Horner of Toronto, a notable "bad man" for several seasons, appeared near the top of the penalty list last week for the first time with 45 minutes on the bench, only one minute less than Dutch Hiller of the Rangers.

The leading scorers:

	Goals	Assts.	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	15	10	25
Blake, Montreal	12	12	24
N. Colville, Rangers	11	12	23
Schmidt, Boston	11	11	22
Hextall, Rangers	14	8	22
Shibicky, Rangers	8	13	21
Dumart, Boston	10	11	21
Armstrong, Americans	9	10	19
Cowley, Boston	5	14	19
Apps, Toronto	8	10	18
Sands, Montreal	5	13	18
Wiseman, Americans	5	13	18
Anderson, Americans	8	10	18
Hiller, Rangers	9	9	18
L. Patrick, Rangers	7	11	18
Cain, Boston	13	5	18
Davidson, Toronto	6	11	17
C. Smith, Rangers	4	13	17
Watson, Rangers	2	15	17
A. Jackson, Boston	6	11	17
Hollett, Boston	6	11	17

Recent Landis Action Not A Novelty to Big Leagues

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—A lot of baseballs have been knocked out of the park since 1906, but even back in those days the powers-that-were campaigned against the violators of the professional game's rules governing player transactions.

The game's long struggle to keep player manipulations within legal bounds was emphasized boldly once again this week by Commissioner K. M. Landis' edict freeing 91 baseball players owned by the Detroit club and valued at $500,000.

Warns Owners

In freeing four Detroit players and 87 minor leaguers and ordering payment of almost $50,000 to 14 other players, Landis warned the club owners and executives that continued "covering up" of players would result in banishment from baseball of the guilty parties.

Just 36 years ago this spring the National Baseball Commission, composed of Ban Johnson, Harry C. Pullman and August Herman, drew up what is thought to be the first rule striking at such practices. For violation of rules on player transactions, the commission set fines of $1,000 on major league clubs, $750 for class A leagues and so on down the line.

Wreck Clubs

The commission warned that a second offense would lead to the withdrawal of the protection of the games's governors — which would amount to wrecking a club since its hold on its players would have no legal status.

Since that time there have been repeated warnings and repeated violations. Less than two years ago the baseball world was jolted when Landis lashed out at the St. Louis Cardinals. He charged the club with mishandling players, gave free agency to more than 100 of them and levied fines against the Cards and some of their affiliates. But the Detroit case exceeds by far all past ones in magnitude.

Cleveland Fined

The Commissioner not only freed the 91 players, but prohibited Detroit and affiliated clubs from dealing for them within three years. In addition, the Chicago Cubs were fined $1,000 and the St. Louis Browns $500 for meddling and Cleveland was assessed $2,000 for "covering up" a player.

The action struck a damaging blow at Detroit's plans for rebuilding the Tigers in the near future. They now have only 78 players, 35 of whom are with the parent club, 30 with the Beaumont Texas League club and 13 with Henderson of the East Texas League. Beaumont and Henderson are the only minor league clubs owned outright by Detroit.

Landis' ruling allows the 91 players to sign now with any club whose terms are agreeable to them. Some of them doubtless will realize a handsome profit on the sale of their services.

Foremost among this group are Benny McCoy, Detroit's rookie second baseman valued by that club at $40,000, and Roy Cullenbine, outfielder worth about $10,000. Under similar circumstances a few years ago Outfielder Tom Henrich accepted a contract with the New York Yankees on being paid $20,000.

Barnes On Open Tennis

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Open competition or revised interpretation of the amateur code of the United States Lawn Tennis Association are the only salvations of the court game, Professional Bruce Barnes said today.

"Tennis in the United States is at the lowest ebb in its history," the Austin, Texas, veteran declared, "and unless the U. S. L. T. A. does something to rectify the situation it is headed for the ash heap."

"Fans are in a receptive mood and the net game has all the possibilities of being one of the foremost sports of the country if it sets its house in order," continued Barnes, who is here to coach a New York player for next week's Florida's West Coast tournament.

"The amateur tennis situation is in a deplorable state, however. In my day as an amateur we went on the summer tennis tours, it is true, but today a number of the nation's ranking amateurs make a 12-months business of tennis.

"The situation is most distasteful in view of the fact that many cities, as in the case of St. Petersburg, schedule tournaments only to find that many of the foremost netmen expected will not play, the usual excuse being that 'offers were not attractive enough.'

"And even though they're making a business out of it, the so-called amateurs don't turn professional because they realize they can't compete successfully with men like Budge, Perry, Vines, Tilden and other top-notch professionals.

"If the U. S. L. T. A. is going to clean up the game it ought to do a thorough job of it, either that or be more liberal in interpretation of the amateur code."

Barnes offered as a solution sponsorship of open tennis competition by the U. S. L. T. A. Amateurs and professionals would compete together as they do in golf, the professionals dividing the purse and the amateurs receiving prizes.

"Such a procedure would match the country's leading players and leave no doubt as to the national ranking of a player, either amateur or professional."

'Out of Step'

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Fielding H. Yost, veteran point-a-minute football mentor of the University of Michigan, said Dr. Robert M. Hutchins thinks "everybody's out of step but Chicago."

Dr. Hutchins, University of Chicago President, told its student body recently that intercollegiate football had been abandoned there because the institution was not willing to buy a winning team.

Yost, athletic director at Michigan and coach of its famous high-scoring teams in the early 1900's, said 35,000 schools and 1,000 colleges in America were sponsoring football and asked if they were wrong and one university right.

"It's just like the fellow in the parade who wasn't marching in unison with the others and accused them of being out of step," said Yost.

British Soccer

LONDON (CP Cable)—Arsenal has practically clinched the championship of South A group in the United Kingdom's wartime soccer competitions. A fine 4-1 victory over Millwall Jan. 13 gave the unbeaten Gunners an eight-point lead over West Ham United, their nearest rivals, who have only four games to play.

South A and South B schedules will be completed Feb. 3 but other competitions continue until the spring. Arsenal's great team will shortly be broken up. Six of their players, including Ted Drake, A. J. Kirchen and W. J. Crayston, noted internationals, are expected to join the Royal Air Force as physical instructors, and D. Nelson has been called up for military duty.

Joe McCarthy Satisfied With His Present Line-Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The New York Yankees will go alone without further changes.

And there is a suspicion that Manager Joe McCarthy's terse statement, "naturally I plan to start the season with the same line-up I had last year" will bring joy to a lot of Yankee hearts—and to Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren's in particular. Joe made that remark yesterday while here to check over the Yanks' rookie list with President Edward Barrow.

Little Concern

Not many of the Yanks, whose fourth straight World Series championship last fall showed they were practically devoid of weaknesses, were concerned over getting their old jobs back.

Di Maggio, Selkirk, Keller, Gordon, Rolfe, Dickey, and Ruffing all appeared certain to start again where they left off last fall. The lone figure of First Baseman Dahlgren seemed to be the exception.

Babe, who took over baseball's toughest job when he replaced Lou Gehrig last May, frankly had not measured up to the rest of the Yankees at bat. Afield, he is perfection and has made the Yank infield again a co-ordinated unit almost without a defensive weakness.

Under O'Doul

But McCarthy's statement, plus the knowledg that Babe is seriously trying to improve his hitting by taking lessons from wise old Lefty O'Doul, means that the cavalcade of players who suddenly decided to become the Yanks' first baseman can now go back to the bull pen or the bench.

Babe may get a lot of stiff competition in spring training from the husky Mike Chartak, up from Newark, but it is pretty certain that the graceful blond who hit 15 homers and drove in 89 runs will not be relieved of a job. He almost lost it once to George McQuinn of the St. Louis Browns, only to be saved by the "no-trading" edict the magnates wrote into the laws at the meetings in Cincinnati.

McCarthy, in town for the first time since the series, also said he was not interested in anyone cut loose from Detroit via the landslide by Commissioner Landis, and he seemed still mightily pleased with the deal that brought Lefty Lee Grissom from the Cincinnati Reds.

"Frankly, I think Grissom has a chance to be a great pitcher for us," Marse Joe thundered. "He's big, and every time I've seen him he was fast."

More Silver

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Nile Kinnick, the University of Iowa's great football back who was voted the No. 1 athlete of the year in an Associated Press poll, accumulated another piece of silver Saturday night.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa alumni in the vicinity of New York he was presented a handsome trophy by Dr. Mal Stevens, football coach at New York University, emblematic of the captaincy of the All-America board of football selections for 1939.

Honored along with Kinnick at the meeting were Dr. E. A. Gilmore, President of the University, and Dr. Eddie Anderson, the coach whom the school lured away from Holy Cross.

Prexy Is Re-elected

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Tom Fairweather of Des Moines, Iowa, was re-elected President of the Three-I League yesterday for three years at the league's annual winter meeting.

Fairweather has served as the league head for the past three years.

League officials set May 5 as the opening of the season and the closing date as Sept. 8, a week later than last year.

Madison, Wis., was officially recognized as a new member of the league, replacing Bloomington, Ill. Milwaukee of the American Association is the franchise owner.

Athletes Dismissed

MORAGA, Calif. (AP)—Fifteen St. Mary's College athletes, including six members of the 1939 varsity football squad were dismissed because of deficiencies in scholastic requirements. They failed to maintain a "C" average. Edward P. "Slip" Madigan is head coach at St. Mary's.

Center Jump

PITTSBURGH (AP)—On the word of no less an authority than the inventor of the backfiring "reverse offense," basketball has definitely and finally divorced the center jump.

"Its gone for good," said Dr. H. C. Carlson, coach of the Pitt cagers, "and all the agitation in the world can't bring it back. The new game is the closest thing we've had to perpetual motion and the customers seem to like it."

A husky red head crowding the six-foot mark, Carlson has been coaching Pitt basketball teams for 18 years and doesn't see any reason why "I can't go on for 18 years more."

"There have been a lot of changes since I started coaching basketball," he said, "and I believe every one has helped the game."

In a constantly changing game, universal enforcement of the rules would go a long way toward eliminating sectional differences, the Doctor believes.

"For example," he said, "there's the rule that says an offensive player must not come within three feet of a defensive man. It was pushed through by a group of Eastern coaches and it's enforced strictly only in the East.

"What happens when a team comes from the Midwest? They spend all night around the foul line watching the opposition ring up free throws. And it's just as tough for an Eastern team when it leaves its territory.

"I believe the referees are perfectly honest in their officiating, but the pattern of play changes radically in different parts of the country. Me? I'd rather play in the Midwest."

A rather guilty look steals over the Doctor's face when he's asked how the "reverse offense" is going.

"Well, he said, "I haven't been doing anything with it. That system, you know, was based on a change in the rules that let the offensive players do pretty much as they liked. So I just told my men to have their hands in front of the defense player's face and confuse him, instead of dashing around trying to get in the clear.

"It backfired because it's hard to change a boy's style of play. I don't think I'll go back to it—but who knows it might have worked.

"Anyway it's something to think over."

Eastern Elects MaGinnes

NEW YORK (AP)—Albert B. MaGinnes of Lehigh has been elected President of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials. Treasurer last year, MaGinnes moved up to succeed Charles Echols of Washington and Jefferson. Leo Daley of Boston College was chosen Vice-President, George Hoban of Lehigh, Treasurer, and Tom Hughitt of Michigan, Secretary.

The Association amended its by-laws to eliminate a rule requiring an active official to work at least six games a season to retain his membership.

Tony Cuccinello Calls Young Sisti A Great Prospect

BRADENTON, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Tony Cuccinello, veteran infielder of the Boston Bees, may be replaced at second base by Sebastian Sisti, a kid he tutored, but if he is, it will be all right with Tony.

"Sisti is a great prospect," grinned the little Italian as he arrived here for a few weeks' vacation prior to the opening of the National Leaguers' spring training camp.

"He's shown a lot of ability," continued Cuccinello, "and should develop into a great player. He's a great kid."

And if manager Casey Stengel should shift Tony to third to make way for the kid, then Tony will not mind.

"It's all right with me," he grinned again, "just so long as I have a job and can play baseball."

Tony, a "team player," spent many hours with Sisti here last spring, showing the youngster the fine points of the game he had picked up in his years of play. Sisti came South with the Bees just for the experience, but his showing won him a trial with President Bob Quinn's club.

Sisti played second base for Boston in 34 games, accepted 175 chances with only one error for a fielding average of .994. He also performed at shortstop and third base. Appearing at bat 215 times in 63 games, he got 49 hits for an average of .226, but his supporters believe that will be improved.

Minor League Help

DETROIT, Jan. 16 (AP)—The injury riddled Indianapolis Capitals of the International American Hockey League, got some assistance from the Detroit Red Wings when Manager Jack Adams dispatched Carl Liscombe, veteran right winger, to his farm team.

The Red Wings manager also announced the acquisition of Stanley Robinson, center with the Cornwall (Ont.) amateur club in the Quebec Senior League. Robinson will join the club in Toronto but is expected to go to Indianapolis later for further seasoning.

Stein Recalled

TORONTO, Jan. 16 (AP) — Phil Stein, Toronto Maple Leafs' reserve goalie, has been recalled from the Omaha club of the American Hockey Association and will replace Turk Broda in the nets in the game with the Detroit Red Wings here Thursday, Manager Connie Smythe announced.

Broda suffered a knee injury last week but played Saturday when the Leafs were beaten 4-1 by the Rangers.

Training Season Is Near

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—In six weeks by the clock, the 1940 baseball training season will swing into action in Florida, with perspiring athletes representing 26 teams—11 major league clubs and 15 minors—disporting themselves in the colorful Grapefruit League.

The assemblage of 26 clubs will constitute a new record for Florida. Counting an average of 40 men to the squad, it will bring together around 1,000 baseball regulars and hopefuls.

Spring Games

Once they have unkinked their arms and adjusted their batting eyes, the players will roll into the customary schedule of pre-season exhibition games which have become a prime winter divertissement for Florida tourists and home folks alike. Last year's gate topped 100,000 paid admissions and the 1940 business promises to be greater.

Moreover, the regular Grapefruit League schedule will be supplemented by an all-star rookie classic, the proceeds to go to Herbert Hoover's Finnish relief fund. The game will be played about March 15 at a place yet to be selected. Joe Williams, New York sports columnist, is in charge of arrangements, and is operating from his own winter quarters at Sebring, Fla.

Players Go South

In former years players arrived via train en mass for the opening of the training season. Now the managers comb the golf courses and fishing banks for their hirelings, most of whom have been living in Florida for the winter. Some are landed gentry, owning hotels, apartments, filling stations and retail stores. Nearly twoscore live in Sarasota alone.

Of the major leagues, the National leads with six clubs training in Florida. Two teams, New York and Philadelphia, are returning this year. There is one addition to the American League roster, the Cleveland Indians, who will move in at Fort Myers, where Connie Mack and his Philadelphia A's trod for many years.

In the American Association, seven of the eight clubs will be in Florida along with six of the International League. The Southern Association contributes the remainder. Here is the complete roster by league, team and training site:

National League

Cincinnati at Tampa.
New York at Winter Haven.
Brooklyn at Clearwater.
Philadelphia at Miami Beach.
St. Louis at St. Petersburg.
Boston at Bradenton.

American League

New York at St. Petersburg.
Detroit at Lakeland.
Boston at Sarasota.
Washington at Orlando.
Cleveland at Fort Myers.

International League

Buffalo at Plant City.
Rochester at Fort Lauderdale.
Jersey City at Winter Haven.
Toronto at Avon Park.
Montreal at Lake Wales.
Newark at Sebring.

American Association

Kansas City at Haines City.
Minneapolis at Daytona Beach.
St. Paul at Leesburg.
Milwaukee at Ocala.
Louisville at Arcadia.
Indianapolis at Bartow.
Columbus at Hollywood.

Southern Association

Chattanooga at Deland.
Memphis at Wauchula.

Sugar Bowl

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Sugar Bowl sponsors believe their football game, now a $250,000 affair, is big enough to take care of itself, so they plan to concentrate on building up the other sports on their already well-round program.

The "take" on the game is not made public, but recently one of the inner circle admitted a quarter million was "pretty close," and said that checks and money orders for 20,000 tickets had to be sent back after the 72,000 seats were sold out.

As each team gets 35 per cent, this would mean the New Year's affray grossed Texas A. and M. and Tulane some $87,500 each. It was estimated that $75,000 remained in the Bowl Fund after the teams had sweetened their coffers.

A big item of more than $600,000 for stadium enlargement, including a $550,000 bond issue last year and the balance on a previous obligation, must be taken care of before further expansion is contemplated, one Sugar Bowler declared.

Virtual certainty they can fill the bowl any New Year's, though, leaves the sponsors unafraid of the Rose Bowl and even of the Southwest Conference's imminent tie-up with the Cotton Bowl, although they wince whenever the latter is mentioned.

So the plan is now to build the other sports into a little Olympics that can stand alone without depending on the football game.

One movement in this direction is a campaign for 2,000 pledged to buy $10 combination tickets for all sports. The drive, for next year's series, already has netted hundreds of responses.

The track meet this year brought 12,000 persons, the largest crowd ever to witness such an event in New Orleans, and the basketball game drew about 7,000. Both about paid for themselves, said one official.

One plan reported on foot is to bring top-flight college eights for the rowing race, and a change in the boxing event to create wider interest.

"When we say we plan to build up our general program," said an authoritative Sugar Bowler, "we don't mean to imply it has been weak. We have chosen only the best talent in each sport. However, we think we can develop this program to create wider interest among colleges, for instance, and help college athletics as well as our own program."

Cards Not Signing Detroit Players

DELAWARE, Ohio, Jan. 16 (AP)—Branch Rickey, general manager of the St. Louis National League baseball club, said yesterday that the Cardinals were not interested in acquiring any of the 91 Detroit players declared free agents by Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

"I looked over the entire list," Rickey said, "and there's no one on it who would interest the Cardinals. So Judge Landis' decision will have no effect on the strength of our club in the 1940 pennant race."

Joe Medwick, the Cards' sensational outfielder, will not be sold or traded, Rickey declared, despite recurrent reports that he was "on the block."

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 15

Illinois 48, Michigan 43.
Ohio State 32, Northwestern 31.
Missouri University 27, Iowa State 16.
Indiana 40, Wisconsin 34.
John Carroll 30, Akron 25.
Baldwin Wallace 24, Toledo 46.
St. John's 44, Niagara 40.
Purdue 50, Minnesota 34.
Albion 28 Alma 27.
Kalamazoo 33, Michigan Normal 27.
Iowa 41, Chicago 27.
Bucknell 48, Susquehanna 35.
Moravian 61, Hartwick 34.
Iowa Central 42, Penn (Iowa) 23.
Michigan State 48, Marquette 19.
Duquesne 28, Loyola 27.
Ball State 67, Western (Mich) State 44.
Luther 30, Upper Iowa 22.
California 36, San Diego State 34.
Siena 45, St. Michaels 38.
Panzer 55, Becker College (Boston) 53.
Drake 42, Tulsa 33.
Bradley Tech 53, New Mexico Aggies 37.
St. Olaf 40, Concordia (Moorhead) 35.
Oklahoma A. & M. 38, Creighton 27.
John Marshall 57, Upsala 37.
Salem 57, West Liberty 46.
Ole Miss 49, Southwestern 42.
North Carolina 54, Wake Forest 51.
Tennessee 29, Vanderbilt 23.
Florida 45, Georgia Tech 40.
Louisiana State 33, Alabama 28.
De Paul 47, Detroit 37.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	17	6	3	82	54	37
Rangers	15	4	7	82	40	37
Toronto	15	9	4	76	57	33
Chicago	11	13	1	80	75	23
Canadiens	8	15	2	57	70	18
Americans	8	18	1	54	77	17
Detroit	7	16	3	41	69	17

South Florida Tennis Jan. 23-28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Headed by Bobby Riggs, reigning champion of the world's amateur tennis, the field of entries for the South Florida championships here Jan. 23-28 will include many of the outstanding stars of the net sports.

Arthur C. Black, representing the West Palm Beach Tennis Club, sponsor of the tournament to be played at Bethesda Park, returned from Tampa with the announcement that Riggs and at least two others of the first 10 ranking U. S. stars will compete along with Charles Hare, No. 1 English champion.

After contacting the players in Tampa, where they competed in the Dixie tournament, Black said that Riggs and his Wimbledon finalist foe of last year, Elwood Cooke, will play here.

Cooke is well known in West Palm Beach, having won the South Florida event two years ago. He is the No. 6 ranked player of the country now.

Henry Prusoff, of Seattle, making a remarkable comeback on the courts, now ranked No. 10, will also play, along with Edward Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., and Hal Surface, Kansas City, nationally known players.

Don McNeill, No. 3 in the new national ratings, will go from Tampa to Kenyon College for mid-winter exams, but hopes to be able able to come here for the tournament. He upset Riggs in the Sugar Bowl tournament at New Orleans recently.

McNeill teamed with Charles Harris on a round-the-world tour last year, and they won many honors, including the French hard courts doubles championship. Harris will head the contingent of local entrants in the tournament here.

Charles Hare, British champion, will play here, although he expects to be called to war service within a few more weeks.

A number of Eastern players have also indicated plans to enter, according to Black.

In the women's division, Pauline Betz of Hollywood, will defend the title she won last year from Martha Barnett Andrade of Miami. Miss Betz, No. 8 in the women's rankings for 1940, won the Dixie tournament women's singles at Tampa recently.

Texas Football

DALLAS (AP)—Twenty thousand schoolboys spend one-third of the year playing football in Texas, which accounts for this outstanding collegiate record in the past five years:

Two National championships.
One Rose Bowl team.
Three Sugar Bowl champions.
Two Cotton Bowl winners.

And now, when most of the country has wiped the football slate clean and turned to other sports, the Texas High School Football Coaches Association is planning the 1940 campaign.

The annual coaching school—largest in the nation—will be held at Austin in August. Between 300 and 500 coaches will attend. The Association makes a profit out of its schools and right now has more money than it knows what to do with. Most of the proceeds come from an annual All-Star game.

Six hundred forty-two schools play regular football. More than 100 participate in six-man football.

They feed such boys as John Kimbrough, Sammy Baugh, Jack Crain, Ki Aldrich and Davey O'Brien into the intercollegiate hopper.

This year Texas A. & M. was ranked the No. 1 team of the nation. Last year it was Texas Christian. In 1936 Southern Methodist went to the Rose Bowl. The same year T. C. U. won the Sugar Bowl game and repeated in 1939. Texas A. & M. was the Sugar Bowl champion this year.

In 1937 Texas Christian won the Cotton Bowl game. Rice won in 1938.

If the anti-trust laws ever are made to apply to football, the Government might have a good case against the Texas Interscholastic League and the Southwest Conference.

Browns Release Cole

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16 (AP)—The Browns announced yesterday that Ed Cole, right handed hurler who has spent most of the last two seasons jumping back and forth between the St. Louis American League club and its San Antonio farm, has been released outright to Toledo of the American Association.

Cole came to the Browns with Billy Sullivan and Roy Hughes from Cleveland in exchange for catcher Rollie Hemsley.

Another Pirate Signs

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Baseball League announced yesterday Halbert Simpson, 20-year-old recruit outfielder, was the 19th Pirate to sign a 1940 contract. Pittsburgh bought him from Marshall of the East Texas League in 1938 and last year optioned him to Macon in the Sally League, where he hit .346.

ENGLAND

LONDON

MAJESTIC

Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Tea with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter—no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily (including Sundays) 9.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m. at 142 Kensington High St., Western 6572

THE HALF MOON
3-Course Lunch 1/9. Teas, Home-made Cakes and Scones. Dinner Wednesday (to order) 2/6.
40, CURZON ST., W. 1. GRO. 1933

Hockey Doubleheader at Arena Tonight—Next Track Games Promise Action

Terriers and Eagles Meet For Annual League Battle

Probable Line-Ups at Arena

[illegible] Univ.	Boston College
[illegible], lw	rw, Pryor
Pardson, c	c, Chaisson
[illegible]ty, rw	lw, Dumond
[illegible]senak, ld	rd, Mee
Elliott, rd	ld, Houle
Sullivan, g	g, Robinson

U. S. spares: Lange, Lind, Chambers, Hines, Fitzgerald, Cowdery, Shoemaker, Farrell, Dewhurst, Earl Richardson.
B. C. spares: Powers, Cuenin, Maguire, Boudreau, Sharkey, McCourt, Dowd, Sweeney, Muse, Buckley, Clark.

Northeastern	M. I. T.
Bracken, lw	rw, Browning
Chipman, c	c, Neal
Eckert, rw	lw, Kaneb
Griffin, ld	rd, Sage
Cunningham, rd	ld, Cadogan
O'Connor, g	g, Shuchter

Northeastern spares: Cusick, Barry, McCarthy, Del Grosso, Lennon, Ross, Morrison, Johnson, Yetten.
M. I. T. spares: Arnold, Danforth, Waller, Hart, Blanchard, Christison, Gordon, Gregory.

Face-off at 8 p. m.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there were such an affair as a city series in local college hockey, tonight's double-header at the Arena would come fairly close to being it, which is a round-about way of saying that four of the five colleges sponsoring hockey in and around Boston are going into action.

In the first of the two games, both of which will count in the New England Intercollegiate League standing, Boston University and Boston College will stage their annual party, while in the second, Northeastern and Massachusetts Institute of Technology will carry on their feud. Harvard, the fifth college, does not play its next game until Feb. 7, when it meets the Junior Olympics at the Garden.

Primary Importance

Of the two games tonight, the Terrier-Eagle contest takes primary importance. Neither team has been defeated in league competition this season, and the winner this evening may be expected to win the championship.

Interesting to note, both of the coaches, Wayland Vaughan of B. U. and John "Snooks" Kelly of B. C., claim they have the best squads in recent years at their respective institutions, and because of this, one of the largest crowds ever to see the two clash may turn out for this 26th meeting.

Against the crack Terrier first line of Co-Captains Ed Richardson and Joe Conaty, who team with Paul Brown, the Eagles will send their high-scoring trio of Al Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and John Pryor. At defense, the B. U. first duo of Howard Blasenak and John "Red" Elliott will be pitted against the B. C. points, Larry Houle and Bob Mee, while in goal, Henry Sullivan will face the Eagles' Vin Robinson.

While the B. C. forwards may have the edge over B. U., the latter has a distinct advantage in goal. Sullivan was a member of the championship Rindge Tech sextet in Cambridge two years ago and despite an 8-1 defeat by Harvard last month has yet to have an off night. Henry had no chance on most of the Crimson goals. Robinson, on the other hand, is the best of several inexperienced lads with whom Coach Kelly has been experimenting, and in games to date has not seemed as sure of his moves as he should be.

Tied Tigers

To date, both teams have played Princeton, with B. U. tying the Tigers 2-2, and B. C. going down to defeat 9-5. In other games the Terriers have defeated M. I. T. and New Hampshire and lost to Yale and Harvard, while the Eagles have beaten M. I. T., Cornell, and Northeastern, while losing to McGill. Last winter, B. U. beat B. C. twice by scores of 7-5 and 5-4.

In the second game, Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern is planning to use a revised line-up in an effort to ring up his second league victory. The Huskies have defeated New Hampshire, while losing to B. C. in their only loop engagements.

Barry Shifted

The shift mainly concerns the sensational Eddie Barry of Wellesley, all-scholastic of two seasons ago, who has been placed at center on the second line between Fred Cusick and Alan McCarthy. Veteran Johnny Chipman will move over from his regular wing spot to center on the first line, with Johnny Bracken and Johnny Eckert playing the wings. Gallagher feels that these moves will balance his strength, Capt. Gerry Griffin and Lou Cunningham will be at their usual defense spots, while Art O'Connor will get another chance in goal.

George Owen's Engineers, who won their first league victory from Middlebury last week end, will face the Huskies with renewed confidence. After a shaky start which saw them drop their first three games, they have come back to win three out of their last four games, including two out of three games in the Samuel H. Packer tourney at Lake Placid.

George Kaneb, Johnny Neal, and Co-Captain Kim Browning form the first line, with Co-Captain Nat Sage and Bill Cadogan at the points, and Gerry Shuchter in goal.

Large Turnout Is Expected At Terrier Dinner

Nearly 1,000 persons—largest in the history of the event—are expected to attend Boston University's fifth annual sports dinner, which will be held Thursday night at the Hayden Memorial Building on Commonwealth Avenue.

Reason for this crowd is attributed to the fact that Dr. Eddie Anderson of Iowa, the "than-whomer" of college football coaches this past season, is scheduled to be the principal speaker.

Dr. Anderson's appearance in Boston will conclude a whirlwind tour during which he visited nearly every major city in the country. His brief stay here will be in the nature of a home-coming, for it was at Holy Cross in Worcester that he made his real start to grid fame.

The dinner is being sponsored by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, and the Board of Trustees. At the banquet, the Terrier football captain for 1940 will be named. In reality the captain was elected immediately after the final game with Tampa in Florida last month, but ballots were sealed without being tabulated. Letters will be awarded to varsity football and cross-country men, and numerals will be given to freshman grid players.

'No Hurry'

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 16 (AP)—Benny McCoy, Detroit Tiger infielder who was declared a free agent by Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis, said today "I'm not in any hurry to sign up with any club.

He has already received "feelers" from six big league clubs, McCoy said, leading him to install a telephone in his home. The Landis decision upset a deal that would have sent McCoy to the Philadelphia Athletics.

Of prospects for selling his contract, McCoy said:

"I understand I can't do anything for 15 days and I haven't had any official word from the Commissioner yet.

"I haven't set any price yet, and I don't intend to set any until I find out what sort of offers they're going to make."

The Tigers had valued McCoy's contract at $40,000.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Pittsburgh Pirates released Charles (Red) Lucas, 37-year-old pitcher who had served 15 years in National League.

Three Years Ago

Cleveland Indians traded Joe Vosmik, Oral Hildebrand, and Bill Knickerbocker to St. Louis Browns for Julius Solters, Lyn Lary and Ivy Paul Andrews.

Five Years Ago

Hack Wilson, one-time National League home run king, signed with Albany of International League.

'Can't Beat Riggs At His Own Game'

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Elwood Cooke is determined to carry some of the major tennis honors back home to Portland, Ore., but believes it will take "superior tennis intelligence" to dethrone Bobby Riggs, present ruler of the amateur ranks.

"You can't beat Riggs at his own game," declared Cooke, speaking from experience. "He'll outsteady any player in the world forcing you into errors."

Riggs can be beaten. He has lost three times since he started his current swing around the winter net circuit—by Don McNeill of Kansas City at New Orleans, by Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta in Tampa last week, and by Henry Prusoff of Seattle, Wash. here over the week end. But fellow contestants do not take the losses seriously.

"Riggs has a marvelous temperament and good strokes," explained Cooke, who recalled how the Chicagoan has been beaten before in minor engagements, only to come through when a major title was at stake.

"But more important than that, he reacts to situations faster than any other tennis player in the world today. If Riggs were not supreme in tennis, he would be one of the world's greatest athletes in whatever sport he chose to adopt."

Cooke, ranked sixth nationally, is confident, however, that he can eventually beat the champion.

"I can cover just as much court, and I think that I will be able to beat him by making him play my own game instead of his," he said.

Defeated by Riggs in the finals of the singles at Wimbledon last July, Cooke has been working to combine crafty tennis with a formidable game. He hopes his plan will pay off when he opens his campaign on the eastern grass courts.

Mize Is Satisfied

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 16 (AP)—Johnny Mize, National League batting champion in 1939, signed a 1940 contract with the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday at a reported increase in salary.

Neither Mize nor President Sam Breadon, with whom the husky first baseman conferred, would comment, but informed sources believed Mize would receive $17,500.

Last season Mize batted 349 and received $12,000 or $13,000.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

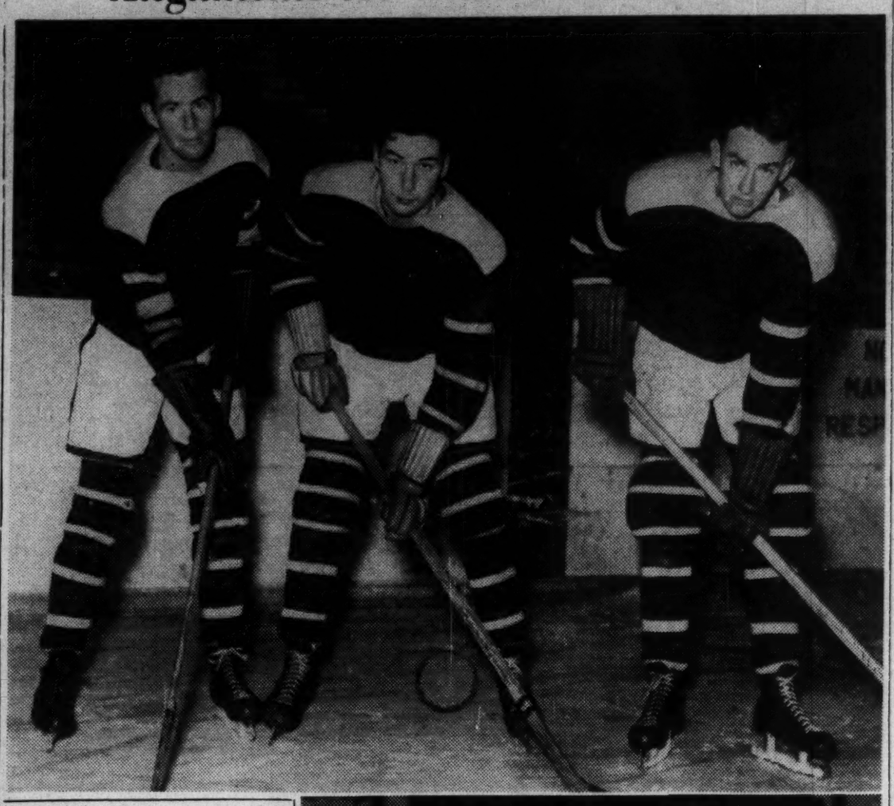
Schedule Tonight

National League
Boston at Montreal.

International-American League
Cleveland at Syracuse.

American Association
St. Louis at Kansas City.
(No games scheduled last night.)

Alignments for Attack and Defense



By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Boston University sends this crack first line of Co-Captain Joe Conaty, Co-Captain Ed Richardson, and Paul Brown, left to right, against Boston College in the first game of a hockey double-header at the Arena tonight. Lower: The second game will see Lou Cunningham and Capt. Jerry Griffin of Northeastern, left to right, holding off the rushes of M. I. T. at defense.

Jack Onslow Now Manager

Jack Onslow, former major league catcher and more recently scout for the Boston Bees and radio sports announcer, will resign local connections and take over the management of Hartford in the Eastern League. Hartford is a farm club of the Bees.

Boston Y Meet Is Feature Of Week in Track

The Boston "Y" meet on Saturday, under the direction of Bill Hultgren, will be the highlight in track events this week. Boston College takes the lead with 15 runners entered. Boston University has entered 11 runners, and Huntington School and Worcester Academy have both entered teams, the latter with 12 runners.

Newton, Lynn, Lawrence, and Boston Y's have all entered full teams. The number of unattached athletes is large, due to the fact that this is the only local meet where the average runner has a chance to compete favorably with the schools and colleges.

Boston College has entered W. Maguire and W. Weiss in the dash; Fred Leahey, Thomas Gallagher, John Buckley and J. Magowan in the hurdles; Walter Illingsworth in the 600; Ed Weiss, and Francis Meehan in the 1000; Ed Swenson and William Gilligan. Joseph Repko and Al Morrow in the shot put; and J. Magowan, Ralph Ryan, and Vincent Leeber in the high jump.

B. U. Entrants

Boston University will be represented by R. Pearman, Bill Maze, and Ed Henfey in the dash; Bill Floring in the hurdles; E. Jones and Dick Herlihey in the 300; Richard Hayes in the 600; D. Farnsworth and L. Harris in the 1000; Sam Wilson and Howard Gibson in the 2-mile, and Bill Maze in the high jump.

The B. A. A. has entered Harland Wood in the 1000, Danny Miles in the high jump, Paul Cushman in the 300 and 600, and Dimi Zaitz in the shot put.

Harry Clark will lead the walkers. Outstanding among the "Y" runners will be Allan Linthwaite of the Newton association in the 1000, Neville Booth of Boston in the 600, and W. Nelson of Lawrence in the 300. Dick Whipple, formerly of Northeastern and now of Newton "Y," will be one of the outstanding two-mile runners.

Worcester Academy will have two relays teams, the "A" to compete against the Boston "Y" and the "B" against the Lawrence. The meet will start promptly at 7:30 p. m.

Titleholder's Golf

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 16 (AP)—Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., held a one-stroke advantage over the field today in the second round of the 72-hole medal play women's titleholder's golf tournament.

Touring the rugged Country Club course yesterday in a gale-like wind, Miss Dettweiler turned in a 46-40—86, eleven strokes over par.

Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb of Long Island and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., tied for second place at 87. Mrs. L. G. Pray of Washington, D. C., finished fourth with 92, and Elizabeth Dunn of Indianapolis, Ind., was fifth with 97.

Comet Yachtsmen Re-elect

NEW YORK (AP)—The Comet Class Yacht Racing Association re-elected its slate of officers, including President John Eiman, Philadelphia pathologist, to his sixth term, and announced its national championships would be held at Huntington, Long Island, Sept. 6, 7, 8.

Sports Around the Hub

Landis Is Not Through

There is a feeling among baseball men that the major leagues have not heard the last of Commissioner Landis and his campaign against "covering up" players. The big fellows and their farm systems can sit back and relax for a while, as the Commissioner is starting his annual vacation at Belleair, Fla. But his firm hand is not through smashing club owners who insist on ignoring the constitution of the majors.

In the space of two years, the Commisioner has thrown a bombshell into the chain store systems of the Cardinals, Cleveland and Detroit Tigers, and there is no doubt that further investigations will be somewhat disastrous to several other National and American league outfits. Perhaps not as disastrous as the recent Detroit movement, but big enough to make the involved teams wish that the white-haired gentleman would stay at Belleair.

* * *

While on the subject of baseball, it is amusing to read that Joe McCarthy "is satisfied" with his current Yankees and will continue through 1940 with the same line-up which crushed the Cincinnati Reds last October. In the first place, who wouldn't be satisfied with a machine that had won four straight pennants and World Series crowns? And in the second place, you can be sure that McCarthy and Ed Barrow would jump at a chance to strengthen the club—particularly at first base.

* * *

Two New England table tennis champions, Les Lowry and Mae Clouther, of the Massachusetts Table Tennis Association, will defend their titles Friday and Saturday at the Association's annual state tournament, which will be held in the Colonial Table Tennis Club, Somerville. The men's singles and doubles will be started on Friday. Women's singles, boys' singles and the mixed doubles will be contested Saturday afternoon, with finals in all events booked for that evening.

* * *

Dr. Eddie Anderson, whose work with a surprising University of Iowa eleven this fall brought him the "coach of the year" acclaim, will be a principal speaker Thursday evening at the athletic night given by the Michael Perkins Post, American Legion, here in Boston. The new American Legion motion picture will be shown as part of the program.

* * *

According to statistics out of Bill Brandt's office in National League headquarters, Bee pitcher Joe Sullivan was bad news to prospective home run hitters last season. Only once in every 38 innings—more than four full games—did the small southpaw yield a four-bagger.

* * *

The Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League swings back into action tomorrow night, with Columbia playing at Cornell and Pennsylvania at Dartmouth. Having won its first start, the Dartmouth five can tie leading Yale by downing Penn. The Eli is at the top of the standing today with two triumphs and no setbacks. Cornell travels to Yale on Friday.

* * *

Harvard's next league test is with Dartmouth's defending title-holders at Cambridge on Feb. 7. Meanwhile, Wes Fesler's red-shirted varsity will continue practice sessions and play a warm-up game with Tufts at Cambridge on Feb. 3.

* * *

The annual indoor track and field games of the Boston Y. M. C. A. at the Huntington Avenue branch will be staged this coming Saturday evening.

'On the Air'

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—The public is going to be cut in on those hot arguments between managers and umpires in semipro baseball tournaments.

The National Semipro Congress ordered a microphone placed on the field so conversations can be relayed to the stands by loudspeaker.

President Ray Dumont hopes this will prevent another incident like the one that happened at the national tournament here last year. A misunderstanding over a ground rule sent 12,000 fans storming out on the field in the game between Duncan, Okla., and Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Another All-America

NEW YORK (AP)—Don't give up yet, football fans, the 1939 season has given us another "All-America" selection.

This one is styled the All-America Professional team and comes direct from a poll of 101 members of the Professional Football Writers' Association.

It differs from the All-Professional selections of the National League coaches at two positions, boosting Ace Parker of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Parker Hall of the Cleveland Rams into first string backfield berths, in place of Philadelphia's Davey O'Brien and Tuffy Leemans of the New York Giants.

The team, with total votes for each player:

Ends—Don Hutson, Green Bay (443) and Jim Poole, New York (360); tackles—Joe Stydahar, Chicago Bears (420) and Jim Barber, Washington (269); guards—Dan Fortman, Chicago Bears (423) and John Del Isola, New York (263); center—Mel Hein, New York (293); backs—Clarence Parker, Brooklyn (277), Parker Hall, Cleveland (372), Andy Farkas, Washington (398), and Bill Osmanski, Chicago Bears (406).

Bruins Swim In Crimson Indoor Tank

The Harvard varsity swimming team will seek to avenge its 38-37 defeat by Brown last year when the two undefeated teams meet in the Harvard Pool in the Indoor Athletic Building, Holyoke Street, Cambridge, tomorrow night at 8:45. The Harvard and Brown freshman swimming teams will hold a preliminary meet at 7:30.

Brown last year scored its first victory over the Crimson since swimming was organized at Harvard in 1930. Coach Leo Barry has lost only three lettermen from that fine team. Those lost were Capt. Emery Walker, Holmes Wilson, and Eugene Cronin. Brown lost only to Yale last year. It defeated Rutgers 41-34 in its only meet this year.

Harvard defeated Dartmouth 48½-26½ in its opening Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet at Hanover on Saturday. Previously Harvard had defeated Greenwood Memorial Club 57-18 and the Alumni 34-32. Coach Hal Ulen has a better balanced team than he did a year ago, but the veteran Brown team will be a slight favorite. Coach Ulen expects one of the closest meets of the intercollegiate season.

Outstanding on the Brown team are Capt. Matthew Soltysiak and Bob Schaper. Schaper last year won the 50-yard freestyle in 24.3 seconds and the 100-yard freestyle in 51.1 seconds and anchored the winning 300-yard medley relay team. Capt. Soltysiak swam the breaststroke on the medley relay team, placed third in the 50-yard freestyle, and second in the 100-yard freestyle.

One of the best races in the meet should be in the 150-yard backstroke where Art Bosworth of Harvard and Bud Wilcox of Brown, former Brookline High School swimmer, will renew their rivalry. Bosworth edged out Wilcox last year in 1m. 43.2s. Both men have been under 1m. 41s. this season and the winner probably will break 1m. 40s.

Capt. Eric Cutler of Harvard, outstanding distance swimmer, probably will be matched against George Gibbons in the 440 and against Art Doherty in the 220. Cutler won both events a year ago. Gibbons was second in the 440 and Doherty was third in the 220.

Brown has three good breaststrokers in Soltysiak, Gibbons, and Fred Drennan. Gibbons is the New England Intercollegiate champion in this event. Drennan won the event a year ago but any of these three will swim the event this year against Max Kraus and Al Waldron of Harvard, Henry Gossler of Brown, a sophomore, will dive against George Dana and Chester Sagenkahn of Harvard. Harvard's free-stylers include Bosworth, Jim Curwen and Fran Powers.

Rolling Pucks

Closer inspection of the rules and regulations of the National Hockey League reveals that the deadline for trades and deals is Feb. 15 instead of Jan. 15 as stated here yesterday. With yet another month to go several rumors may come to light regarding player shifts.

* * *

Bruins left last night for Montreal where they face Canadiens again and unless both teams display a complete reversal of form the locals should take first place. The Rossmen are tied with Rangers for the lead now and Rangers do not play tonight. This game tonight has been moved up from Feb. 1.

* * *

With Shore playing home games for his Springefild team the Bruins believe he will be in shape whenever they need him. If those minor leaguers perform up to standard, Shore will be severely tested because his major league reputation will be something for the minor leaguers to try to take liberties with.

* * *

Canadiens are trying to establish rights to negotiate with players of French ancestry. Certainly Canadiens needs players whether of French, Irish or any other nationality. Just why, with the team failing to draw, they should try to make it a French team is hard to understand. There is a tremendous English-speaking following in Montreal without a pro team to be interested in and the more hue and cry about acquiring French players for Canadiens the less interested the English-speaking fans will become.

* * *

New York hockey writers are falling in behind the Rangers. They are boosting Kilby McDonald for the Calder trophy, Neil Colville for the Hart trophy, Dave Kerr for the Vezina trophy, and Clint Smith for the Lady Byng honors. The Stanley Cup is merely a matter of course to them.

Web Morse

Plan Another Play-Off

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Jock Hutchison, veteran Chicago linksman, and Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati pro, planned a second 18-hole playoff today for the National Professional Golf Association's senior championship.

They finished the regular tournament Sunday with scores of 146 each. Yesterday, on a playoff, they carded 74's.

Today's added round makes the third Hackbarth has played in an effort to win the championship. He lost the title to Freddie McLeod of Chevy Chase, Md., at Augusta, Ga., last year in an 18-hole playoff.

One-Mile Field Assembling For Annual Prout Carnival

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's track public is assured of another one-mile thriller at the Boston Garden one week from Saturday. Glenn Cunningham, Chuck Fenske and Archie San Romani already have entered the mile at the annual Prout Memorial Games. Gene Venzke, who upset the all-star field at the recent Veterans of Foreign Wars meet, has been invited to return, but has not yet mailed in his entry blank. However, there seems little likelihood of his declining.

A new trophy has been offered for the nineteenth running of the Prout mile. This cup replaces the trophy Cunningham retired a year ago.

In the last 12 years, only four men have won this event in Boston. Leo Lermond won in 1928 and '29, Ray Conger took over in '30 and '31, Gene Venzke was first the next three years and Cunningham broke the tape the next five.

By the end of this month, Cunningham, Fenske, San Romani and other stars in the one-mile field, should be in top condition. Fenske, when he was in the Hub for the Veterans of Foreign Wars carnival, predicted that he would show fans his best running by the Prout meet. If Chuck knows his business, records may fall on the evening of Jan. 27.

Still the Topic

Cunningham is still the topic of much discussion in this section. Although he was beaten by Venzke last Saturday, in his initial indoor mile start of the winter campaign, the Kansan is not ready to step down from his throne. In fact, there was much more to that Veterans mile than appeared on the surface.

Venzke deserved a big hand for beating Cunningham by the proverbial whisker, but the Kansan came so close to winning that the race almost went down in the books as a tie. On the back stretch of the final lap, Glenn was caught in a "pocket" as Venzke ran first on the inside and Chuck Fenske ran second in the second lane. When the mile king finally succeeded in breaking into the clear, he moved up on the pace setter with his famous "kick," only to miss the tape by inches. Had the distance been lengthened another yard, there is no doubt that he would have remained undefeated on Garden boards.

Cunningham, in that recent Hub special, paced himself to beat Fenske, who figured to be the most stubborn threat. The results show that, in this respect at least, Glenn was triumphant. That Venzke, who had finished last in most of the mile races last winter, came along unexpectedly with perhaps the greatest effort of his career, should not detract from the running of the champion.

Experimental Season

This was reputedly an experimental season for Cunningham, King of America's milers for 10 years, the veteran went into the current campaign with his eyes open and the realization that it might be the finish of his colorful record-breaking career. He made it known, like all great champions, that he will not continue to compete after he has crossed the finish line. No one can know better than Glenn himself when that time arrives. He has promised friends that all invitations will be promptly declined when he knows he is through.

However, despite defeats at the New Orleans Sugar Bowl and last Saturday's Hub meet, the veteran is unwilling to set aside his spikes. He is still confident, like the critics who watched him here, that the days of pacing the field are not over. He will be back Jan. 27 for an attempt at his sixth straight Prout victory, and you can be sure that he will be the man to beat.

* * *

Bill Fritz of Ontario, who won the Hollis 600 at the B. A. A. meet last winter, has entered the Prout 600. The Prout special, incidentally, has never been won by a foreign runner.

Fritz also captured the Burmeier 500 at the New York A. C. meet last winter, but trailed young Wesley Wallace of Fordham in the Millrose 600. The latter race came early in the season, before Bill had reached top condition.

* * *

Lawrence O'Connor of the University of Toronto will compete here Jan. 27 in the hurdles event. He scored in the 1936 Olympics under Canadian colors and last winter tied the world record in the New York A. C. meet.

Goalie Prospect Being Considered

DETROIT (CP)—Johnny Mowers, 23-year-old goalkeeper with Niagara Falls of the Ontario Hockey Association senior division last season, may be a professional before the week is out.

Jimmy Franks, goalie with Indianapolis of the International American League farm club of Detroit Red Wings, is out for the season. Alfie Moore, spare net-minder of the National League has been replacing Franks but Mowers may be signed to a [illegible] contract and sent to Indianapolis.

A protege of Scout Carson Cooper of the Wings, Mowers first attracted attention when he shut out the high-scoring Toronto Goodyears for 180 consecutive minutes while playing with Niagara Falls last season. He tried out with the National League Wings last fall and was made goalie with Pontiacs, amateur farm team of the Wings.

Deadline Is Near For Scholastics

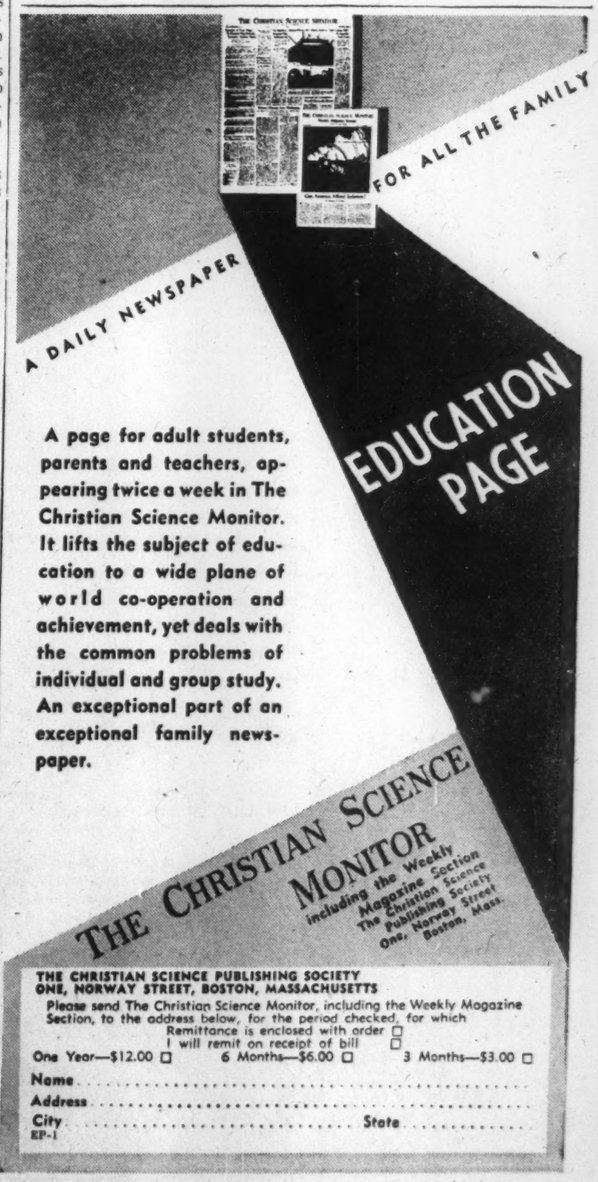
Entries for Northeastern University's 13th annual interscholastic track meet Saturday afternoon will close Thursday with Professor Edward S. Parsons, Director of Athletics at the sponsoring college.

As usual the program will include the 50-yard dash, 45-yard low hurdles, 300, 600, and 1,000-yard runs, 12-pound shot put, running high jump, and relay.

Four boys will count in the scoring. Newton High will defend the championship it won last year.

Director of Publicity

CHICAGO (AP)—Vice-President Harry Grabiner has announced that Edgar Munzel, veteran Chicago sports writer, has been appointed director of publicity for the Chicago White Sox.


A DAILY NEWSPAPER
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
EDUCATION PAGE
A page for adult students, parents and teachers, appearing twice a week in The Christian Science Monitor. It lifts the subject of education to a wide plane of world co-operation and achievement, yet deals with the common problems of individual and group study. An exceptional part of an exceptional family newspaper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
including the Weekly Magazine Section
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Please send The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, to the address below, for the period checked, for which
Remittance is enclosed with order ☐
I will remit on receipt of bill ☐

One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....
EP-1

Decorative Arts Antiques

Using Fabrics Effectively—Colonial Dames' Old Houses

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Art Collection At Auction

New York

At the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th St., three evenings and two afternoons of this week will be given to the sale of the art collection of the late Clendenin J Ryan. Masterpieces of etching and engraving include the works of six only—Schongauer, Durer, van Dyck, Rembrandt, Meryon and Zorn—and take the evenings of Jan. 17 and 18.

Gothic and Renaissance paintings and British portraits of the 1800's, together with French, Spanish, and English furniture, bronzes, and a series of 12 Limoges painted enamels by Penicaud (1470-1542-3), are to be sold on the afternoons of the 19th and 20th and the evening of the 19th. Announced as the high light of the sale, the enamels are scheduled early in the last session, Saturday P. M.

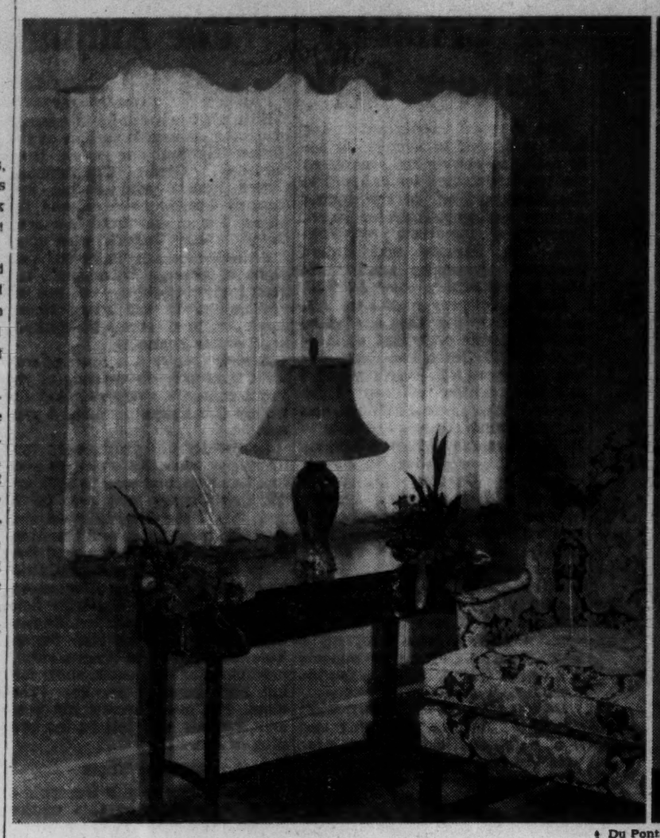
Although only six masters works are included, the etchings and engravings call for three evening sessions, for there are nearly 60 by Durer, notable for the excellence of the proofs; a complete set of Van Dyck's portraits; 10 of Rembrandt's landscapes, several portraits, and some of his most famous biblical subjects. Etchings by Zorn and Meryon include choice impressions of plates rated high among the works of each artist.

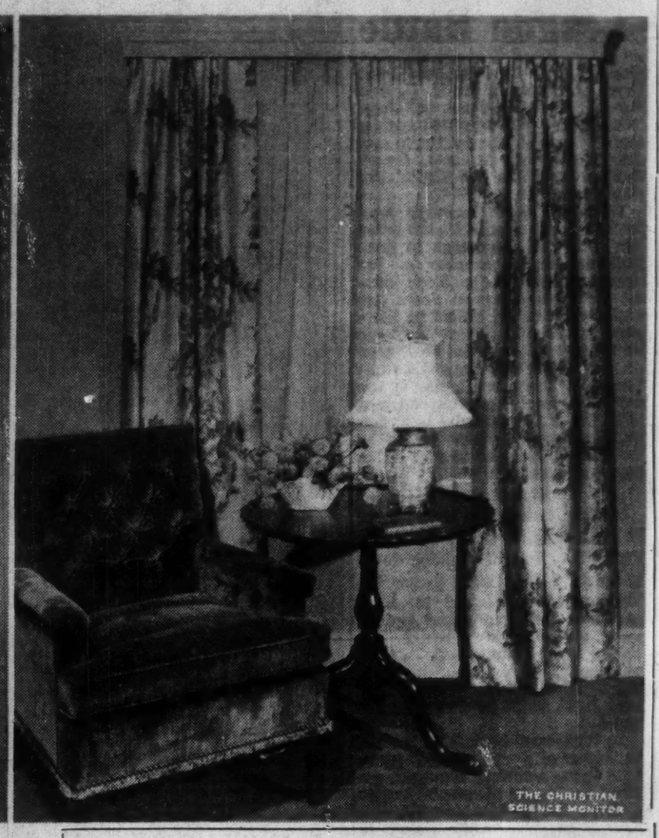
Have Walls Dry

Always make sure walls are perfectly dry before applying paint. Moisture in the surface is likely to cause peeling and cracking as well as blistering.

3 ACRES OF FINE FURNITURE

MOORE'S IN MIAMI





Du Pont Style News Service and Hans Van Ness

Three types of window treatment are shown by these views, that at right using a cornice, and stopping the curtains at the window ledge. Cheney Bros. fabric is of rayon on silk ground. . . . Above, Dorothy Draper, Inc., has done a window with draped valance. . . . At right draperies to the floor are of spun rayon with textured background.

Fabrics That Solve Problems

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Window draperies may not only be used to decorate a room, but also tie together its various elements, such as color and period; or, modify its apparent proportions and build backgrounds. Such effectiveness makes the choice and arrangement of these materials particularly fascinating.

Let us imagine ourselves in a quandary about a room which must be worked out by the help of such furniture as we already possess and whose upholstery is in colors that look unrelated to one another and unattractive individually. Suppose we have a sofa upholstered in blue; a chair whose chintz covering is predominantly green; one chair done in rust and another in yellow. The problem is to blend these tones into a composite harmony which will subdue the separate notes.

To achieve this end we need to find a patterned fabric which combines various tones of three of the dominant colors; the fourth color to be used as an accent in the tiebacks, the valances, the glass curtains, and elsewhere in the room.

Tinted glass curtains can be very attractive and do much to modify the light that results from a given exposure. A yellow fabric creates a sunshiny effect, whereas blue and green cool off a room that is too hot and bright. Even rust can be used when it is desirable to shut out a disturbing view and when the room is sufficiently large to stand such an "advancing" tone, which diminishes apparent space.

Choose a Base for Harmony

Perhaps the period in which we prefer to develop the room is not clearly demonstrated by our possessions, a miscellany of, tables, chairs and couches uttering conflicting arguments on that moot question. Yet in all probability one or two pieces will suggest a leaning toward one style or another. Let us, then, seize the lead they give us and support and accentuate it by the fabrics we select for our windows. Every period is to some extent typified by its textiles and its patterns.

Silks, damasks, brocades and velvets recall the elegances of the French court; the Regency had its special weaves; chintzes evoke a picture of Georgian England; despite the hand-loomed tapestries of William Morris, Victoria's period is symbolized for us by dressmaker fabrics, draped in the windows; our modern mode features rough-textured, synthetic materials.

In the field of patterns, ribbons and bowknots can be effectively used with interiors that incline toward the styles of Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI; perpendicular stripes stir a thought of the Regency; luscious bouquets of stylized flowers and Chinese landscapes conjure up the England of Chippendale; whereas urns, garlands and Greek-key borders announce the revival of classicism under Adam.

The sentimental and the pretty triumphed in the exuberant mid-1800's, but was laid low by today's decorative upheaval, which externalizes realism through the banishment of ornament and decorative subterfuges and concentrates on plain surfaces, horizontal stripes and geometrics.

Fabrics to Suit Furniture Styles

Drapery styles have always followed the contours of furniture, which fact serves as a guide to consistency in our manner of arranging our hangings. When legs and aprons were carved in rich relief, curtains flowed into festoons and swags. When surfaces were tortured into ornament by the new, miraculous machines of the Industrial Age, they curveted and looped the loop. On the contrary, when delicate furniture has stood on slimly-tapered legs draperies have been as smooth as millponds. Today, among polished façades, flush surfaces and corner-turning sweeps of window glass, they fall in voluminous folds unbroken by loop or curve.

These facts should assist us to use historic accuracy with a moderation that permits aesthetic effects to triumph over such reminiscences. For instance, valances tend to reduce the apparent height of windows and should not be employed in low-ceilinged apartments. In a room already complex because of too much furniture or fussy architecture, swags and looped lines add to the visual disturbance. They should therefore be avoided, whatever furbelows the period may sanction. Wood cornices have a less lowering effect than do fabric treatments, because they blend with the architecture and are calmer. Mirror cornices, although featured in modern interiors, are applicable to the historic periods when need exists for expanding apparent spaces. They can be carried around the tops of walls, also. The idea of bringing windows into relation with walls is expressed also by using swags similar to those at the window, for wall decorations.

Plan Curtains for Window's Shape

When windows are low and stubby, it is better not to attempt side draperies, but only glass curtains. Tall windows may be impressively treated with heavy hangings, and the wider these are the greater their influence in reducing height. However, extremes need not always be subdued.

Lace net and other sheer fabrics are particularly various and attractive this season in patterning and texture. Periods and modernism, formality and informality, transparency and opaqueness—all are available to meet one's decorating needs.

It is extremely important, however, to choose materials that have been sanforized-shrunk, a process which reduces shrinkage to 1 per cent. Thus after laundering curtains have the same length as previously; moreover, their edges remain even.

Historic Houses Preserved

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Early plantation houses of southern states, pre-revolutionary mansions of New England's wealthy merchants and places of historic associations in other sections, even to the Pacific coast, are described in the book, Some Historic Houses, edited by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, and issued by Macmillan Co., New York, at $4.00. It is published under the auspices of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and records the accomplishments of this body, and its state groups, in the patriotic activity of preserving structures that otherwise might have been lost.

Twenty-four buildings in 18 states are to their credit, either as custodians or as part or sole participants in acquisition and restoration. While it is in the nature of things that most of these properties should be located in the Atlantic states, it is important to note that state organizations of The Colonial Dames have acquired and restored historic houses in Ohio and Wisconsin, and have taken part in a similar project in Oregon.

Each place well deserves the outline of its past that is included here, many of the word sketches touching on events and introducing personalities which are outstanding in building of the nation. Stenton mansion in Philadelphia was the home of James Logan, secretary and agent of William Penn, and was the house of a 500-acre estate. Built in 1728, it was the scene of many conferences with Indian tribes concerning trading and other friendly relations. Red men's delegations, one numbering 100, camped here as guests for several days during the conferences with the council of Penn's colony.

"The Old Barracks" in Trenton, New Jersey, stands on grounds adjoining those of the State Capitol. Built in 1758-59 to house 300 British troops, it is the only survivor of four that once were maintained in different parts of the colony. This building surrounding three sides of a court has been reproduced at the World's Fairs of 1915, '26, and '39 in New York. Tides of the Revolutionary War surged around Trenton, and the barracks was alternately in the hands of both forces. Here is material for another dramatic picture.

Webb House at Wethersfield, Conn., where Washington and Count de Rochambeau planned the Yorktown campaign; Whitehall at Newport, R. I., the house built by Dean Berkeley in 1729, and the seat of the broadest Colonial culture; Indian Agency at Portage, Wisconsin, which goes back to pioneer days and was originally part of the Fort Winnebago group: these are other typical examples of the admirable achievements of this organization in securing and safeguarding such structural records of the country's history.

Questions And Answers

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Photographs are usually necessary to assist in identifying and dating things classed as antiques.

Ezra Stone, Clockmaker

Connecticut

One of my friends has a clock with the name "Ezra Stone, Boston," on the face. I do not find this maker listed in Nutting's Clock Book, and will be grateful if you can tell me the date when he worked. E. B. F.

A Boston dealer of long experience tells me that he has never seen a clock bearing this name, but that he has a clock face which is so marked. His search of early city directories has resulted in finding this in the 1817 issue: "Ezra Stone, Clockmaker, 17 Back Street," which is all that he knows of the man. Back Street of those days is now a part of Salem Street, in Boston's present North End, where the Old North Church is located, and the Paul Revere House. It was a high class business section in the early 1800's.

Refinishing Furniture

A reader sends this note:

Katonah, New York

If not too late, you could inform M. H. P. that Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., publishes a bulletin on this subject. I am unable to furnish the number of it, but am sure the University will be able to fill an application without this identification. A. T. E.

Slate for Vertical Walls

Massachusetts

The walls of my house are covered with wood shingles. Would it be practical to place slate shingles over these, as an improvement in appearance? H. F. H.

If the wood shingles are perfectly sound, and flat, slates may be placed over them. It is considered better practice, however, to remove the wood shingles and cover the walls with suitable heavy paper or insulating felt, unless such covering is already adequate and tight.

In case slates are laid over sound, flat wood shingles, over which a layer of building paper has been placed, the enclosed air spaces should contribute a degree of insulation. C. G. B.

When You Wish To Be Entertained

When you seek diversion, a good stage performance will transport you into another world. There you are a spectator of the lives and characters of persons foreign to your daily routine, in settings colorful and exotic. It's fun, it's refreshing. It's a grand way to spend an evening.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR IS A GUIDE TO GOOD ENTERTAINMENT

These smaller pictures show one end of a young girl's room in both day and night-time appearance. A complete bed is enclosed, when not needed, in a section of a cabinet that fills one end of the room. The space for it is concealed only in part by a door; for the rest, by a delicately figured-silk curtain, the same material being used for window curtains. This repetition makes an effective decorative feature, breaking the otherwise hard expanse of the long cabinet. Designed by Liane Zimbler.

Curtains Useful and Decorative

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A few yards of material if used with skill may be made to transform what might otherwise be an uninteresting room into something quite individual and charming.

Mrs. Liane Zimbler, formerly a well-known interior decorator in Vienna, and now established in California, showed what could be done with curtains in a room designed for a lady. The material was of light delicately colored silk, simply finished at the top with a frill, and was used not only to drape the windows but to give color and character to the room by being introduced at the back of the divan-bed. The fact that the curtains when drawn concealed the dressing-table made it possible to use the room as a sitting-room without further alteration and the room then became a delightfully harmoniously entity.

Since the curtains were quite plain, it would be possible for any woman reasonably dexterous with her fingers to make changes in her own room by a clever manipulation of curtains. This is not only fun in itself and a source of aesthetic enjoyment, but is also a real practical help to people who live in one room.

In a bed-sitting room for a young girl, also designed by Mrs. Zimbler, a cretonne curtain was used to cover the wall where the folding bed stood. In the day time, when the bed was pushed back to the wall, the curtain formed a decorative hanging between two wood panels, which were actually partly a desk and partly a screen in front of the bed.

In a sitting-room designed by Karl Hoffman and Felix Augenfeld curtains of different material were used in the same room with good effect. The windows were draped with thin transparent material, while a heavy curtain of a deep rich color was used to divide the apartment into two portions. Finally a vividly patterned curtain of cretonne was hung over the door into the adjoining room. Many are the possibilities of thus using a few yards of material. They provide an easy and inexpensive way of redecorating a room, in original, practical and pleasing ways.

When Using Lacquer

A surface that has been painted, enameled or varnished, should never be lacquered over. The lacquer will soften the old surface much in the manner of a paint remover, and cause bad smears. Paint or enamels may be applied safely over a coat of lacquer, however.

Modern freedom from tradition and resourcefulness in design has led to fresh uses of numerous materials, for home interior hangings in various fabrics included. Utilized with good taste and originality, surprisingly pleasing results may be achieved in the use of textiles, as may be seen in the interiors here. . . . The upper view is an example in which three uses are found for goods of contrasting character. Thin gauze over the windows insures privacy but admits light and sun; heavy, plain curtains of deep rich color are to divide the dual purpose room for dining and leisure sections; bold figured cretonne conceals door at the extreme left. Designed by E. Hoffman and F. Augenfeld.

Commerce and Finance

Two Departments Suggest Return of Railroad Land Grants

Business and Industry

Treasury May Get Billion Of Agency Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's 40 far-flung independent corporations and agencies may return as much as $1,000,000,000 to the Treasury next fiscal year, it was learned from usually reliable sources.

They were asked collectively by the President in his recent budget message to fork over $700,000,000, but it was learned that Presidential advisers considered this a minimum rather than a fixed sum.

Mr. Roosevelt's budget proposed expenditures $2,786,000,000 greater than estimated receipts from current taxes. He figured on getting $700,000,000 from the independent corporations and asked $460,000,000 of additional defense taxes to bring the net deficit for the fiscal year beginning July 1 down to $1,716,000,000.

Without saying whether the individual allotments might exceed $700,000,000, Budget Director Harold D. Smith said that each agency's contribution would be worked out entirely on the basis of what it can spare in idle or unnecessary capital. He said he would interview each agency head during the next few months and try to figure a contribution mutually satisfactory to both the Budget Bureau and the agency.

The first definite indication of what any agency's share might be came last week from Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones, who said the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could spare $200,000,000 "without going out of business." He made it clear he did not know whether the RFC assessment might be lower or higher than this figure, and in other quarters predictions were heard its share might be as high as $400,000,000.

The Farm Credit Administration and its affiliated agencies were believed next in line. Other possible donees included the Federal Home Loan Banks, Inland Waterways Corporation, Home Owners Corporation, and Federal Savings & Loan Associations.

Altogether, the Treasury estimates that the 40 Federal agencies have assets of $12,823,927,743, liabilities of $8,824,695,634, and that the Treasury has a $3,602,343,635 property interest in them.

Most of the assets are in the form of unpaid loans and real estate, but at the last accounting they also had $476,147,925 in cash and $742,654,305 of investments in Treasury bonds. Presumably, the donations will be met largely out of repayments on loans and liquidation of investments.

Argentina Is Seen Competing With U. S. In World Corn Trade

CHICAGO (AP)—Evidence that Argentina may compete actively with the United States for a share of the world's corn trade this year was seen by some grain men in reports of new crop prices in the southern hemisphere.

New Argentine corn, which is two months or more from harvest, was unofficially traded at Buenos Aires at around 42⅛ cents a bushel, of 16 to 22 cents below Chicago spot market prices. Douglas Sanday, eastern grain expert, reported that Argentine corn is being offered for April-May shipment to Great Britain at attractive prices. Old corn is quoted around 49 cents.

The exportable surplus of old corn remaining in Argentina was estimated at only about 29,000,000 bushels compared with 23,000,000 a year ago. Recent rains in Buenos Aires province relieved the threat of dry weather for the time being but corn in that province, which produces about a third of the Argentine crop, needs lots of rain.

Argentina's new wheat crop is now moving to market in large quantities. The National Grain Board is quoting wheat at around 63½ cents, almost 40 cents below the spot price in Chicago. The first two weeks of the new season brought an expansion in Argentine exports, which totaled 6,393,000 bushels compared with only 2,278,000 a year ago.

ICC Asked to Postpone Freight Rate Cut Date

NEW YORK (AP)—State Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., said he had requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to postpone from Feb. 1 the effective date of an order reducing northern railroad freight rates on certain southern manufactured articles.

The request, he said, was far the purpose of filing, by Mr. Bennett, in behalf of the State of New York "and various civic and commercial organizations of this State" a petition for reconsideration and reargument.

Similar petitions, he said, will be filed by other northern states and other northern interests.

The ICC order was issued about six weeks ago, he said, under the title: "State of Alabama et al. versus New York Central Railroad Co., et al. Docket No. 27746."

RFC Directors Reappointed

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Banking Committee has approved the reappointment of five members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They were: Emil Schram of Illinois, Carroll B. Merriam of Kansas, Charles B. Henderson of Nevada, Howard J. Klossner of Minnesota and Sam Husbands of South Carolina. The Senate has confirmed the nominations of the five members.

Exchange Executive

George N. Keyston

Keyston New Head Of San Francisco Stock Exchange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—George N. Keyston, senior partner in the firm of Keyston & Co., has been elected President of the San Francisco Stock Exchange for the year 1940. Mr. Keyston succeeds William R. Bacon, who has twice served as Stock Exchange President.

Mr. Keyston has been a member of the Exchange since 1919, during which time he has served in the various capacities of President and Vice-President of its Governing Board, and on its public relations and finance committees. He is a graduate of the University of California.

In financial circles Mr. Keyston's election to the exchange presidency is held to indicate a campaign by the exchange to build its importance nationally and the West Coast security market as a sound and growing financial center.

Sugar Import Quota Totals 53,202,000 Pounds Outside Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has established 1940 sugar import quotas, totaling 53,202,000 pounds, raw value, for foreign countries other than Cuba.

As specified by the Sugar Contol Act of 1937, these quotas represent about half of 1 per cent of the amount expected to be required for domestic consumption this year. Quotas for Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands and domestic producing areas were announced last month.

The foreign quotas follow:

Argentina, 35,522 pounds; Australia, 20,217; Belgium, 323,388; Brazil, 21,275; British Malaya, 20,028; Canada, 620,782; China and Hong Kong, 326,792; Colombia 20,284; Costa Rica, 41,932; Czechoslovakia, 300,371; Dominican Republic, 7,120,786 Dutch East Indies, 245,088; Dutch West Indies, 20,006; France, 20,186; Germany, 20,125; Guatemala, 376,613; Haiti, 1,010,361; Honduras, 3,675,096; Italy, 21,865; Japan, 24,269; Mexico, 6,442,913; the Netherlands, 251,989; Nicaragua, 10,903,614; Peru, 11,854,608; Salvador, 8,760,688; the United Kingdom, 393,400; Venezuela, 328,802.

The Sugar Act establishes a quota of 10 tons for other foreign countries not included in this list

FSCC to Buy Western Eggs to Bolster Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation said it had been authorized to buy surplus eggs in Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states in a move to bolster producer prices.

The eggs would be distributed among relief families in those states.

During the past eight months, the corporation has been buying eggs at Chicago and New York markets only. Officials said heavy production of eggs in the West in recent months had caused prices to drop rather sharply. They would make no estimate on the quantity to be purchased.

Airplane Passengers Up 52 P. C. in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority reported that the 17 domestic air lines carried 157,931 passengers in November 1939, compared with 103,507 in November, 1938, an increase of 52.58 per cent.

Total passenger figures for the first 11 months of 1939 were 1,556,280, compared with 1,086,937 in the same period of 1938, an increase of 43.18 per cent.

Air express poundage in November, 1939, totaled 844,143 pounds, compared with 685,389 pounds in November, 1938, an increase of 23.2 per cent.

Penney Sales Set Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The J. C. Penney Co. reported its December sales were a record for that month and that volume for 1939 was the largest in the company's 38-year history. December's transactions totaled $43,215,041, an increase of 11 per cent over December, 1938. For the 12 months sales were $282,133,127, an increase of 9.3 per cent over the previous year.

Return of Land Grants to Aid Roads Is Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two government departments have recommended jointly that Congress require the return of railroad land grants if it should relieve the carriers of the necessity of furnishing transportation to the Government at reduced cost.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and E. K. Burlew, as Acting Secretary of the Interior, contended in a letter to Chairman Burton Wheeler (D-Montana) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that eventual federal acquisition of the lands "in furtherance of vital objectives of public welfare seems rather inevitable" in any case.

Under a general transportation bill passed by both houses last year and now pending in a joint conference committee, reduced Government rates, required from certain roads which were given Federal land grants, would be abolished. The estimated saving to the carriers and consequent cost to the Government has been estimated at approximately $7,000,000.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Burley told Senator Wheeler that the present saving to the Government from land grant rates might be regarded as possessing a capital value of $150,000,000.

The proposal to abandon the rates, they said, "could be more convincingly justified, or rationalized, were the railroads now subject to the contractual obligations to furnish Government service at half rate to restore to the United States the residues of granted lands, still in their possession, or that of their subsidiaries, which are not used or needed in the operation of their transportation."

About 20,000,000 acres of such lands would be involved, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Burley said. Purchase of this amount of land by the Government, they estimated, might mean demands on the Treasury of $50,000,000 or more.

"There seems to be logic and equity," they said, "in the idea that the waiver by the United States of contractual rights of large monetary value would, in itself, be an adequate compensation for such lands."

Adventuresome Thinking Seen Needed About Gold Standard

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Gold is back in the news. Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, sounded off at the annual meeting for a return to free gold coinage and circulation. Senator Pittman has taken up the suggestion publicly. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has $25,000 to investigate the whole field of banking and credit and is wondering where to begin. The 1939 figures on international gold movement are now in and it appears that some $450,000,000 came to these shores in December, one of the biggest months on record, and the total 1939 influx of $3,574,000,000 was twice the previous record.

One of the plans being considered by the Senate Committee for its David and Goliath problem is to call on banking experts, particularly in Washington, to lay out a survey program.

Wrapped Up in Minutiae

Unfortunately, the Washington experts are so fearfully wrapped up with the administrative minutiae of the credit system that they have no time for real down-to-earth thinking about the gold standard. They are too preoccupied with the immediate problems of discount rate, open market policy, the proper size of the reserves, regulation of the banks, and all the details that can wrap people up and keep them from any radical thinking.

As a result, they are likely to steer the committee into these shoals and shallows of superficial tinkering with a credit system that has already been so tinkered with that nobody can understand it or explain why it doesn't work right.

Wall Street economists are likely to be no better—if they are called. The Street is still sold up to the ears on the fundamental "soundness" of the gold standard, and so its recommendations are likely to be merely a conservative version of the same superficial type of program.

It is extraordinary that in a country so opulent and so foresighted that its industrialists annually spend some two or three hundred million dollars for more or less pure research, in which the most fundamentally accepted principles of natural science are forever being tossed out the window in case they fail to produce results, and in which probably scores of millions of dollars a year are spent in trying to guess what turn the business cycle will take next or in spotlighting the errors of those who guessed wrong, Congress considers a paltry $25,000 enough to finance a banking and credit investigation, and the Committee charged with this job is apparently not going to include in its agenda any question more fundamental than whether excess reserves are too high and if so what should be done about it.

Need Adventuresome Thinking

In the drafting room and the shop, industrial engineers are in the habit of trying out any weird idea that hasn't got everything against it. They move the engine from front to rear, replace steel with plywood, squeeze silk from nozzles, talk about steering wheels from soybean, try frequency modulation instead of amplitude modulation, and so on. American thinking about industrial problems is adventurous or nothing. But unfortunately not so with American thinking about the credit system.

Practically every lead on the gold standard runs up a blind alley. Mr. Aldrich suggests we resume free coinage; but this generation will have nothing to do with gold coin. The coin would merely go into hoarding—if it went anywhere. It is quite uncertain whether there would be any demand for it at all. The demand would probably be either overwhelming or insignificant. If it was overwhelming, Congress would probably welch on free coinage immediately. Some people suggest we quit buying the gold which is piling up in Fort Knox; but Dr Goldenweiser points out reasons why that isn't such a good idea. So it appears there is nothing to do but let these Fort Knox poker chips keep piling up indefinitely. And that doesn't make sense no matter how you look at it—unless it is assumed that the rest of the world is going to go so primitive and industrially unimaginative (orthodox gold standard arguments are always based on the solid attractiveness of gold in primitive communities) that the United States would find a market for its gold.

What's Behind Gold As Standard

The gold standard is so old that it makes the horse-and-buggy look like next year's automobile model. Orthodox economists say this means it represents the wisdom of the ages, but it is also possible to say that this alone brands it as a frightful anachronism. At least, it means that if the type of thinking were applied to the gold standard that American industrialists customarily expect to be applied by their research men and engineers to old-fashioned standard products, the argument would be stacked against the gold standard at the beginning.

Gold became the standard of value (and precious metals are still the standard of value in troubled times and communities like China where hoarders are the salt of the earth) because its primary use is not for decoration but for hoarding. The credit structure was built up of promises to pay gold for reasons of tradition and expediency, and is a monument to the shortness of human memory, because if people didn't keep forgetting their periodic inability to cash in on the clouds of golden promises whose whirling about permits prosperity, there wouldn't be any such whirling or any such prosperity.

In classical theory, when the cost of producing gold rises (as in prosperity) gold production is discouraged, and when it falls (as in hard times) gold production rises, and so in beautiful theory everything is nicely stabilized. That theory is based on the assumption that the supply and demand for gold is like the supply and demand for commercial staples, but unfortunately, it isn't so.

Is Gold Standard a Solecism?

Industrial society keeps on trying to do business in promises of something which in a pinch it isn't able to produce as rapidly as any other staple that can be thought of offhand. In fact, gold isn't a staple at all and that's the whole trouble with using its price as a standard of value and then trying to build up inventories ("reserves") sufficient to take care of the gargantuan fluctuations in demand which are bound to occur in the case of a commodity whose supply is inelastic and whose demand is perverse.

The very idea of calling gold a standard of value for industrial society is absurd, because gold isn't a standard commodity. It's like using the price of peanuts as a yardstick for pricing crude oil.

The fortunes of the free gold standard go up and down with the fortunes of laissez faire and free private enterprise. That is very unfortunate for free enterprise, to be tied to a solecism. There is something here which should be looked into. It is time somebody did a Beebe or a Kettering into the very depths of the history and mechanics of the gold standard, in the same mood with which American industry expects its engineers and research trouble-shooters to look into any mechanism or process which gives consistent trouble, and find out in a really bold, radical, and revolutionary way, why it doesn't give satisfaction and what should replace it.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Cotton—Cotton exports from Argentina in the first 10 months of 1939 decreased to 17,466 tons from 19,862 tons in the like period of 1938. The decrease was due almost entirely to the decreased shipments to Germany which totaled 12,851 tons in the January-October period of 1939 as against 19,617 tons in 1938.

Argentine Trade—In contrast to an unusually poor crop outlook, the continued high level of export trade stands out as a distinctly encouraging feature of Argentina's national economy. Exports in the first 11 months of 1939 increased 11 per cent over the like period of 1938. Imports in the first 10 months of 1939 decreased 10.8 per cent from the like total of 1938. Of the total imports the United States supplied 16.1 per cent against 18 per cent for the same period in 1938.

Columbian Oil Line—A new 259-mile pipe line has been placed in use in Colombia by the South American Gulf Oil Company. The line starts from the oil fields of the Colombian Petroleum Company at Petrolea, Department of Santander del Norte, and extends to Convenas, a small seaport on the Gulf of Morrosquillo, 80 miles south of Cartagena and about 240 miles from Cristobal, Canal Zone. The wells of the Colombian Petroleum Company are producing 25,000 barrels of oil daily and in the near future this amount will be increased to 70,000 barrels.

Ecuador Coffee—United States demand for Ecuador's coffee appreciably increased during 1939 as compared with 1938. During the first four months of the 1939 coffee year, July-October, shipments to the American market from the three ports of Guayaquil, Manta and Bahia totaled 65,815 bags of 132 pounds each, compared with 48,525 bags in the like period in 1938. Total coffee exports to all markets amounted to 93,484 bags in the 1939 period against 107,639 bags in the July-October period of 1938.

Brazilian Cotton—The effect which the European war may have on the disposal of the 1904 local cotton crop is a subject of considerable concern to growers in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Growers are aware that if hostilities continue, Sao Paulo cotton may no longer have access to its second largest customer, Germany. The fact that Japan and China together this year accounted for about half of the 1939 cotton shipments gives ground for the hope of local exporters that these two markets may offset to some extent the losses in the European market.

Brazilian Rubber—Brazilian rubber exporters look for an improvement in their position as a result of the present international situation. This optimistic outlook is based on the assumption that Great Britain will not be able to export so much rubber as formerly direct to the United States. The Federal Government is taking more interest in the local rubber industry and is co-operating with local producers in improving the quality and increasing the production of rubber.

Chilean Fruit—Hostilities in Europe threaten to reduce Chile's export trade in fresh fruits to a fraction of the prewar level. Of Chilean fruit shipments abroad in the first nine months of 1939, valued at $1,248,597, Europe accounted for $968,715, or 77.6 per cent; the United States for $129,719, or 10.4 per cent; and other American countries $150,163, or 12 per cent. Germany was predominantly the largest individual market, shipments of the Reich up to Oct. 1, equalled 67 per cent of aggregate Chilean fruit exports.

Chilean Export Problem—The question of finding markets for Chile's principal export crops is one which is causing considerable concern to authorities of that country at the present time. Germany has been a good market for many of Chile's products for many years and because of this little attention has been given to alternative markets. The war has upset Chile's export trade and if Chile now relies on sales to Great Britain and France, prices are likely to be lower than last year since these countries will buy through central government agencies and without the competition of numerous individual buyers.

Movies In Uruguay—About 70 per cent of all motion picture feature films shown in Uruguay are American. The limited number of French features shown meet with great favor among Uruguayans generally and Argentine pictures are well received by those theatergors who are not familiar with the customs of distant countries. Uruguay has no established motion picture industry but one picture was produced locally during 1939 by private interests.

Peruvian Cotton—Rising market quotations changed the year-end cotton situation of Peru from unsatisfactory to good. Local estimates of the total unshipped quantity of cotton range from 3,000 tons to 10,000 tons. Even accepting the higher figure as correct, the situation has improved considerably compared with the like period of 1938. Germany which ranked second as a destination of Peruvian cotton exports during the past few years has made no purchases in the market since September, 1939.

Chamber Body Seeks Change In Labor Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce, voicing fresh criticism of the National Labor Relations Act, announced that its membership would be polled on four proposed changes in the law.

The questions to be submitted in a mail referendum were described as conclusions reached by the chamber's Committee on Manufacture. They are whether there should be:

Elimination of the majority rule provision so that an employer would be required to bargain with a labor organization only as representative of those workers who had given the union express authority to represent them.

Withdrawal of protection of the act from employees during any such time as they violated terms of an agreement reached through collective bargaining.

Extension of the act to cover unfair labor practices by employees or their representatives.

Insertion in the act of a "clear definition" of the extent of interstate commerce in which an employer must engage before he comes under the act.

The report said that the law "confers no rights and bestows no benefits" on the unorganized worker and that so far as he was concerned the "one possible effect" would be to "increase the pressure which a union may apply to force him into membership with its accompanying fees, dues and assessments."

Asserting that eventually the law might penalize the unions as much as any other group, the committee declared:

"Those who drafted the law appear to have considered it advisable that final control should be lodged not in the unions but in an administrative agency of the Federal Government."

The chamber already stands committed in favor of amendments to protect the rights of employers, to protect employees from outside interference, to repeal "sanction" of the closed shop, and to provide judicial review of the Labor Board's findings as to facts and its decisions.

Heard in Wall Street

That famous figure of 11,000,000 bales of government-held cotton is going to be reduced very sharply in the next few months. In December the actual figures were about 10,800,000 bales. But somewhere between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 bales of the 1938 loan, still nominally owned by the farmers, are coming out into the trade; the government will take 700,000 bales out of its now fully owned 1934 and 1937 stock (which will make a substantial red figure for the government's "capital investment" program) and a smaller reduction in its holdings will be made by the recent CCC offer to swap low-grade government-owned cotton for better staple held by the trade, in order to relieve the shortage of the lower grades. Practically no cotton is going into the 1939 loan. So it is quite possible the 11,000,000 bales will shrink to 8,000,000 by the summer.

Chief reason is statistical. While the 1939 crop was only about 11,300,000 bales, both export and domestic consumption this year are doing splendidly and may aggregate 14,000,000 bales. This would pull more than 2,000,000 bales out of carry-over, which with "free" cotton at a minimum, means out of government holdings.

Wall Street reaction to the forcing of the Associated Gas system into Chapter X bankruptcy has been quite different from its reaction to the Consumers' Power decision. The ultimate corporate demise of Associated Gas has been expected for years, and was put off during the hard times only by the rough and ready methods of the management in getting in consents of security-holders to exchanges. Street statisticians didn't like the complexity of the capital structure; the system was not a member of the Edison Electric Institute, and the company annoyed the rest of the utility industry by an ill-timed high-pressure telegram campaign in 1935 which contributed to the passage of the Utility Act of that year.

However, the securities of the system have fallen so far that a good deal of smart Street money is flowing rapidly into their purchase for holding through the receivership.

The anthracite news referred to here last week is that practically all tonnage in the industry, both old-line and independent, has agreed to a voluntary quota allocation system, to be based on the first four months of 1939 instead of on the three years which the defunct Kane bill would have used. While the recent history of the industry is strewn with the wreckage of voluntary restriction agreements, support for this one seems unusually strong, and if it sticks, the failure of Governor James to call a special session to consider anthracite will not be the important disappointement expected.

It looks as though it won't be long now until another government fiscal agency comes one of the well-known croppers. The annual report of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation reveals that for the first year of operation it took in as premiums some 6,769,120 bushels of wheat and paid out 9,461,000.

What happened, apparently, was that over 300,000 farmers originally applied for insurance, but the premiums weren't set until after the crop was planted. Thereupon about 130,000 of these, either on account of carelessness or good weather, decided not to buy insurance. But 170,000 did—mostly in the riskier states. The crop was about 180,000,000 below the previous year, but was by no means a short crop.

Now, however, comes a really short winter wheat crop this year and a larger number of insured farmers. It is already almost certain that the FCIC will take another loss this coming summer and autumn.

H. F.

Takes New Job

James S. Adams

Elected Executive Vice-President of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. He was formerly Executive Vice-President of Benton & Bowles, Inc., advertising agency, and previously Vice-President of Johns-Manville Corp.

Stock Exchange Announces Change In Minimum Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the New York Stock Exchange were informed of a new schedule of five mandatory minimum charges to be made on special services performed for customers by the member firms.

The schedule, approved by the exchange's Board of governors, will go into effect March 1.

The charges are: (1) custodian charge of $1 a month for each account; (2) 10 cents a coupon for cutting coupons; (3) a sliding scale on claims for dividends; (4) a sliding scale on certain types of transfers of securities; (5) 50 cents a sheet for transcripts of statements

Cottonseed Crushings Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported today cottonseed crushed in the five-month period, Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, totaled 2,539,426 tons, compared with 2,621,914 tons in the corresponding period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills Dec. 31 totaled 1,161,935 tons, compared with 1,368,585 tons a year ago.

Patman Opens Plans to Tax Chain Stores

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new campaign for enactment of a Federal tax on chain stores has been launched by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, long time advocate of such a levy.

Expressing belief that his proposal could be brought to a vote at this session, Mr. Patman said he had talked with Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee and that plans would be worked out soon for perhaps two weeks of hearings. The Ways and Means Committee refused last year to consider his bill.

The Texan asserted that if it was brought to the floor not more than 25 members would vote against his bill.

The measure, introduced in the first session of this Congress, would levy a graduated tax on retail outlets of chain stores beginning with $50 on each one in excess of 10 and ranging up to $1,000 each in excess of 500. In addition, this total would be multiplied by the number of other states in which a company conducted its business. Mr. Patman said that only about 20 major chain systems would be "seriously affected" by his proposal.

He asserted that he would eliminate from the bill a section exempting filling stations which deal chiefly in petroleum products.

"This bill," he said, "uses the taxing power of Congress as a vehicle to reach an absolutely worthy objective, which is to discourage monopoly in retail distribution; to distribute privilege and opportunities and to protect consumers, farmers and wage earners.

"There are about 20 large interstate concerns which operate out of New York City," he said. "They are trying to run roughshod over independent business and locally-owned business in this country. They will be seriously affected by this bill, if enacted into law."

Seiberling Rubber Active

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—President J. Penfield Seiberling said the Seiberling Rubber Co. processed more tons of material during its last fiscal year than during any 12-month period of its history.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

The Christian Science Monitor, as a home newspaper, would hardly be complete without a weekly page for the home builder and home owner. Everyone is interested from one standpoint or the other; and this page contains helpful ideas for new and old homes, especially smaller ones. Antiques, for the owner and collector, are included.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Please send The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, to the address below, for the period checked, for which
Remittance is enclosed with order ☐
I will remit on receipt of bill ☐

One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....
HBP-1

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 861,800
1939 volume to date 9,499,530
1938 volume to date 11,212,840

Faint Rallying Trend Seen In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—The stock market took on a selective rallying tinge today and favorites came back fractions to around a point.

The recovery shift was at an extremely slow pace, however, and, here and there, minus signs were to be seen near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

The fact the list had gone through a 4-day decline and had lost virtually all of its war-boom upturn brought some short covering and in-and-out purchasing, brokers said, on the theory the retreat may have gone too far.

Intensification of the European sea warfare, with the sinking of three British submarines, kept many nervous traders on the shelf. Scant inspiration either way was found in the general run of news from business, politics or Congress.

Bonds were mixed and commodities irregularly lower. Foreign markets were about steady.

Among supported stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Boeing, Great Northern, Cluett Peabody, Consolidated Edison, Sears Roebuck, Goodrich, U. S. Gypsum, Westinghouse and Kennecott.

Given a lift in the curb were Brewster Aeronautical, American Cyanamid "B" and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market drifted quietly lower today with rails and industrials leading the way.

A few isolated cases of strength could be found in the utilities as the final hour neared but the list as a whole lagged behind for fractions to a point or more.

As has been the case since the middle of last week, however, the trend of the market was determined by the lack of bidding rather than the volume of offerings. The widest declines were established on the transfer of only one or two bonds.

Canadian 4s stood out in an irregularly lower foreign dollar group with a minor gain as reports from Ottawa indicated the first Dominion war loan of the current conflict was being accorded a good reception with "little fellows" prominent in the buying ranks.

Obligations of Norway and others in the "North Country" group continued to drift lower along with some of the South American and Central European government loans.

Domestic issues dropping fractions to a point or more included Gulf States Steel 4½s, St. Paul 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Bucking the trend were Commonwealth Edison 3½s, International Telephone 5s, Alleghany 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s and U. S. Steel 3¼s.

Bank of Canada Is Deluged by Demands For First War Loan

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (CP) — The Bank of Canada was deluged today by a wave of subscription of $5,000 or less for the first Dominion war loan of the present conflict, it was asserted in authoritative quarters.

Finance Minister Ralston had previously expressed the hope the issue would have wide distribution among smaller investors.

Indications today were, it was declared, that the $200,000,000 loan, which opened yesterday morning, would be heavily oversubscribed but the books will remain open another day at least in order that subscriptions from the most remote districts may be registered.

The first day's canvass brought subscriptions of 57 per cent of the loan, investors turning over $114,650,600 to the Dominion's war chest.

Officials of the Bank of Canada, which is handling the loan, struggled with a mass of returns from all parts of the Dominion and endeavored to arrive at the total amount subscribed.

Canadian branches of United States companies figured largely in the subscription list, including Imperial Oil, S. S. Kresge Company, William Wrigley, Jr., Kelvinator of Canada and others.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon Jan. 16

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.97	$3.97⅛	$4.2397
Cables	3.97	3.97⅜	4.2397
France—franc	.0225	.0225	†
Belgium—belga	.1681	.1680	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2241	.2243½	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5320	.5330	†
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0074	.0074	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0365x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2275	.2275	.7178
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1925	.1900	.4740
Ururguay—peso‡	.3735	.3725	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3020	.3022	.6180
Java—florin	.5370	.5378	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2484	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0806	.0806	*
Sts Stlmnt—dol	.4675	.4676	.9611
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8825	.8825	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	3	69	69	69	+ ⅜
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 12
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	9	8	8	8	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	— ¾
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 15
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	11	52½	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	10	10	10	Jan 15
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	7	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅞
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 15
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	173½	172	173½	—1¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅝)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 10
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	65	66	Jan 12
48⅞	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	18	37⅜	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	Jan 15
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 15
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	5	20	20	20	
47	16¾	Am Airlines	14	42½	41⅞	42	
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	1	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅝
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	113⅛	112½	113½	+ ¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	176½	176½	176½	+1½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	15	27	26¼	26¾	+ ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	46	46	46	+1
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133	133	133	Jan 15
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	Jan 15
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 15
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	11⅞	11½	11½	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	9	2	2	2	+ ⅛
25½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	24	23¼	24	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 12
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	10	32	31	32	+1
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jan 12
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	7	58¼	58	58¼	+ ¾
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	27½	27½	27½	+1
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	12	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅜
42	26¼	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	10	20	19½	19½	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	6	55	53⅞	54½	+ ¼
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Am M & Metal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	22⅜	Am Metal (½e)	18	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	Am P&L $6(11⅛g)	8	58¾	57¾	58½	+ ½
49	28	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	9	49⅞	49	49½	+ ¾
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	15	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	10	151½	153⅜	153⅜	
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	67	67	67	— ¼
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
63	35½	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	23	47½	47	47⅜	
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145½	145½	145½	
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68	68	68	Jan 15
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	13	28¼	27½	27¾	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	5	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 15
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	19	19	19	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jan 15
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16	16	16	
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	25	168¾	168	168⅜	+ ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¾
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	12	87¾	87	87¼	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	Jan 12
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	Am Water Wks	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	Jan 13
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	10	46¾	46	46	— ½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	12	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (11¾g)	41	28⅜	27⅝	28	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jan 12
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	6	20¾	20½	20¾	Jan 15
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31½	31½	Jan 12
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jan 12
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	Jan 15
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
38	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	31	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	2	10⅛	10	10	Jan 15
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 15
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 15
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Jan 12
51	41	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	6	85	85	85	+1½
38	30	Associates I (2a)	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Jan 12
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	21	23	22½	22½	
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	2	51	50¾	51	+
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
26¾	8¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	16	16	16	
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 12
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
71	50	Atlas Plow (3g)	1	63	63	63	Jan 15
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 15
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	42	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
B							
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	26	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	1	13	13	13	Jan 15
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.90g)	10	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	6	26¼	25⅞	26½	+ ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	+1
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.72½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 15
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	28	28	27½	28	+ ½
22½	17⅜	Ben Ind (1.85g)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
56	48½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 11
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37	37	37	Jan 15
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	26	74½	73½	73½	— ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	115¾	115½	115¾	+ ¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	30	29	30	+ ¾
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	26	23¼	22⅜	22⅞	+ ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	5	21¾	21⅝	21¾	Jan 15
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 15
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	2	22⅛	22	22	
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	2	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ½
47⅜	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2¼	2¼	Jan 12
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	1	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅞
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	5	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	8	20⅜	20	20⅛	
41	31	Driggs&Stra (3)	2	39	39	39	+ ¼
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	52⅜	51¾	51¾	— ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	14½	14	14½	+ ½
13¾	1	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
15½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	4	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	3	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+1⅜
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	3	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	— ½
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	9	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	21	21	21	Jan 15
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	29	29	29	Jan 15
30⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	19	20¼	19⅞	20	
20⅜	11½	Burr Ad M (.40)	1	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
8¾	11	Bush Terminal	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jan 15
7¾	4	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21	21	21	Jan 15
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4	4	4	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	11½	11½	11½	Jan 15
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	14½	14	14	Jan 13
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	24⅜	24	24	+ ½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	+1
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	
47¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	4	14	14	14	
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	1	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	24	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅜
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 15
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	5	25	24	24	Jan 12
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 15
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jan 12
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	4	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	— ⅛
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	9	27¾	27¼	27¼	
19¼	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10	10	10	
30½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	5	4½	4½	4½	Jan 15
14¾	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 15
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	20	20	20	Jan 15
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 15
21½	8⅛	Checker Cab	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅛	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	18	40	39½	40	+ ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
29½	3⅜	Ches Corp	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	Jan 12
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 13
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 15
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	¼	¼	¼	
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
39½	30⅜	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	35	34¾	34¾	Jan 11
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	47	47	47	Jan 15
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 15
1⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 15
1⅞	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5	5	5	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	48	83	81½	82½	+ ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	Jan 15
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 12
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	6	37½	36	36½	Jan 15
60½	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	13	38¼	36⅞	38¼	+ ¼
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	44	38¼	36¾	37⅜	+1
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61½	61½	Jan 13
18	11½	Colgate-P (½)	6	17¼	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¾
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	8	30¾	30	30	—1
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jan 15
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 15
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	48	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	91	91	91	+1½
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	3	22	22	22	+1
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	89½	89½	89½	Jan 15
57	38¾	Com Credit (4)	6	47¼	46⅝	47	— ½
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 6
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅜
110½	103¾	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jan 10
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	36	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Com'tn & South	22	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	68½	67⅝	68¼	Jan 15
32½	25⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	119	31¾	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅝
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 15
30⅝	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	14	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	6	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ½
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 12
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	19	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	62	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ ¾
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅞
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 15
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan 15
9⅞	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	43	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3½	3½	3½	Jan 15
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jan 11
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(¼g)	8	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	7	16	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
		Cont Bak B	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	3¼s 46-43	109.29	109.29	109.29
30	3¼s 46-44	110.10	110.10	110.10
1	3¼s 46-44 reg	110.6	110.6	110.6
5	3s 48-46	110.14	110.14	110.14
2	3¼s 49-46	111.7	111.7	111.7
22	3s 50-48	103	102.23	102.23
98	2½s 52-50	106.14	106.14	106.14
5	2½s 54-51	106.13	106.13	106.13
1	3s 55-51	107.8	107.7	107.7
85	2¾s 54-51	109.30	109.30	109.30
5	2½s 60-55	102.25	102.25	102.25
1	2¾s 59-56	107.14	107.14	107.14
34	2¾s 65-60	106.30	106.30	106.30
		106.4	105.31	105.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s 47	102	102	102
1	Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
11	Alb&Sus 3½s 46	86	86	86
10	Alleghany cv 5s 44	78	78	78
4	Alleghany cv 5s 49	68	68	68
1	Alleghany 5s 50ct	94¼	94¾	94¾
1	Ajleg&West 4s 98	41½	41	41½
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	60	60	60
10	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	99	99	99
7	Am&For Pwr 5s 2030	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Am IG Chem 5½s 49	61¾	61	61
4	Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
8	Am T&T 5½s 43	103½	103½	103½
9	Am T&T 3½s 56	109	108⅞	108⅞
6	Am T&T 3½s 61	108⅛	108	108
2	Am WW&E 6s 75	109	109	109
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107	107	107
13	Arm Del 4s '57	106½	106½	106½
11	Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100	100
17	AT & SF 4s '95	100⅝	100¼	100¼
4	AT & SF 4s '48	105¼	105	105
2	AT & SF 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
3	AC Line 1st 4s '52	107	107	107
1	AC Line 4½s '64	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	AC Line 5s '45	58½	58	58
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	73	73	73
5	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	33	33	33
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	27½	27½	27½
10	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	67½	67½	67½
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	66	66	66
7	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	26	26	26
10	B&O 5s '96 F	26	25½	25½
14	B&O cv 4½s '60	26½	26½	26½
17	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15	15	15¼
4	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	65¾	65¼	65¼
2	B&O T C 4s '59	43	43	43
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	66	66	66
6	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	101	101	101
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	115¾	115¾	115¾
2	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	108	107⅝	108
5	Beth Stl 3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	105	105
11	Boston & Me 5s '67	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Bost & Me 4½s '61	42	41¾	41¾
4	Boston & Me 5s '55	42	41⅞	41⅞
47	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	42	42	42
16	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	84¾	84½	84⅝
6	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	83¾	83½	83¾
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	90	90	90
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94½	94½	94½
2	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
2	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105¾	105¼	105½
27	Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	104	104	104
16	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	101⅜	100¾	101
1	Can Pac 5s 54	102¼	101⅜	101⅞
1	Can Pac 5s 54	108	108	108
5	Can Pac 4½s 66	81¾	81¾	81¾
17	Can Pac 4½s 60	84	84	84
5	Can Pac 4s perp	73	73	73
4	Caro C&O 6s 52	63¼	62¼	62¼
5	Carriers & Gen 5s 50	106½	106½	106½
8	Cen Pac 5s 60	95	94¾	95
12	Cen Pas 1st 4s 49	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	69½	69½	69½
2	Certain-td 5½s 48	17½	17½	17½
2	ChampionP&P 4¾s50	75	75	75
11	C&O 3½s RR D	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	CO rfg 3½s 96E	99⅝	99½	99½
6	CB&Q gen 4s 58	99⅝	99½	99½
2	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	91¼	91	91
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
9	Chi E Ill 5s 51	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
5	Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	17⅝	17½	17½
4	Chi Gt West 4s 59	17½	17½	17½
9	Chi I & L 6s 66	25	24¾	24¾
18	Chi Mdel 5s 56	7¼	6¾	7¼
15	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¼	7	7¼
5	CMSP & P 6s 5s 2000	6⅜	6¼	7¼
2	CM&StP 4¼s '89 E	24	24	24
2	CM&StP gen 4s '89	24	24	24
2	CM&StP 5s '48 B	24	24	24
3	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
12	Chi & NW 4s '87	3	3	3
9	C R I & P 4s '88	12¾	12¾	12¾
7	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	4¾	4¾	5¼
15	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106¾	106½	106¾
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	105½	105½	105½
1	Cin Gas&El 3½s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Cin Un Termn 3½s '71	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
21	CCC&StL 4½s '77	103	103	103
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	50½	49¾	49¾
1	Clev Un Termn 5½s '72	83½	83½	83½
5	ClevUnTerminal 4½s '77 C	90	90	90
8	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	73¾	73	73¾
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105½	104¾	104¾
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104½	104½	104½
20	ComwithEd cv 3½s '58	110½	110½	110½
5	Conn River Pow 3¾s '61	127	126	126
5	Con Edis 3¼s '46	109½	109	109
1	Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	107½	107⅜	107½
27	Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
2	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	104⅝	104⅝
5	Consum Pow 3¼s 70	104½	104½	104½

Associated Press Quotations

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.00¼	1.00¾	.98⅞	.99⅛	1.00¼
July	.98⅛	.98⅛	.96½	.96⅞	.98
Sept.	.97¼	.97½	.96	.96¼	.97½

Corn

May	.58¾	.58½	.57¾	.58	.58¾
July	.58¾	.58¾	.58	.58⅛	.58¾
Sept.	.59⅛	.59⅛	.58½	.58¾	.59⅛

Oats

May	.39⅞	.39⅞	.38¼	.39⅜	.39¾
July	.34⅝	.34⅝	.34⅛	.34⅛	.34½
Sept.	.32½	.32½	.32⅛	.32¼	.32½

Rye

May	.69¾	.69¾	.68¼	.69½	.69½
July	.68¾	.69	.67⅞	.68	.68¾
Sept.	.68⅝	.68⅝	.67⅞	.68¼	.68¾

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	14.57	14.59	14.55	14.59	14.73
June	14.95	14.98	14.81	14.83	14.95
Sept.	15.07	15.16	15.06	15.11	15.00b

b—Bid.

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.11
May	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.00

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
16	Hud&Man rfg 5s57	47	46¾	46¾
1	Hud&Man inc 5s57	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	Ill Cen 4s 52	44½	44¼	44½
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	44	44
4	Ill Cent 4½s 66	46	45½	45½
4	IC&CEL&NO 5s63A	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	48¼	48¼	48¼
		100 23-32	100 23-32	100 23-32
2	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	101½	101½	101½
6	Inland Stl 3¾s 61	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2	Interb R Tr 7s 32	74¼	74¼	74¼
16	Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
21	Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	74	74	74
9	Interb RTr rfg 5s66	74½	74¼	74½
3	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	14	14	14
1	Int Hydro El cv6s44	72	72	72
1	Int MerMar 6s 41	70¾	70¾	70¾
9	Int Paper 6s 55	99	98½	98½
10	Int Paper 5s 47	103	102	102
13	Int T&T 4½s 52	39½	38¾	39⅛
16	Int T&T 5s 55	42½	42½	42½
3	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	28¼	28¼	28¼
4	K C South 5s 50	66¼	65¾	65¾
1	K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
2	Keith (B F)5s 46	101¾	101¾	104½
2	Kings Co Elev 4s 49	90	90	
4	Koppers Co 4s 51	104½	104¼	104½
4	Kresge Found 4s 45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Lac Gas 5½s 53	40½	40½	40½
1	L S & M S 3½s 97	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36¼	36¼	36¼
5	Leh C&N 4½s54A	52	52	52
1	LehVal½s2003 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15	15	15
14	Let & East 5s 65	118	118	118
17	Loews 3½s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	108	108	108
5	Long Is rfg 4s 49 st	88½	88½	88½
2	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	84	84
2	Louis & N un 4s 40			
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	101 21-32	101 21-32	101 21-32
2	L & N 3s 80 St L	87	87	87
2	Manati Sug 4s '57	82	82	82
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	40	40	40
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	79¾	79¾	79¾
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	107	107	107
4	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	111½	111½	111½
10	M&P&SSMaries'46	101½	101½	101½
1	MSP&SSM 5½s '78	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5	M-K-Tex 5s 50	54	54	54
9	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	16¾	16¾	16¾
12	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	7	7	7
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	27¼	26¾	27¼
5	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	Mo Pac 5s '81	13½	13½	13½
23	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13¾	13½	13⅝
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	53	53	53
14	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	109¾	109½	109½
9	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
2	Mor & Essex 5s '55	40½	40½	40
8	MorEssex1½s2000	44½	44¼	44¼
3	NashCha&StL 4s '78	67	67	67
17	Nassau El 4s '51	48	48	48
6	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	47	47	47
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106¾	106¾	106¾
11	Natl Distil 3½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
24	Natl Steel 3s '65	103	102⅞	103
1	NJ P&L 4½s 44	108	108	108
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	57½	58
38	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	51⅝	52
10	NYC cn 4s '98	58½	58¼	58¼
2	NYC 3¾s '46	78¾	78¾	78¾
22	NYC cv 3¼s '52	75¾	75¾	75¾
7	NYC cv RR 4s '42	58¼	58¼	58¼
1	NYC&HR 3½s '97	86	86	86
5	NYCh&StL 5½s '37	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	80½	80½	80½
2	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	61¾	61¾	62
3	NY Edis 3¼s '85	54	53½	53¾
2	NY Edis 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
15	NY G El H&P 4½s '49	109¼	109¼	109¼
15	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	118½	118½	118½
1	NYNH&H 4s '47	18	18	18
1	NY Pow rfg 4s '92	16¼	16¼	16¼
11	NY Steam 3½s '67	5½	5½	5½
6	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
2	Nor Am Co 4s'59	70½	70½	70½
1	Nor Am Co 3½s'49	107½	107½	107½
18	Nor Pac 4s 2047	106	106	106
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	54¾	53¾	54
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46¾	46¾	46¾
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	46	46½
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	65½	65½	65½
2	Ohio Ed 4s'65	109	109	109
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Oklahoma G&E 3¾'66	107	107	107
5	OverRR & Nav 4s'46	110¼	110¼	110½
2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	105½	105	105½
1	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	113¾	113	113¾
1	Panhandle EPL 4s'52	103½	103½	103½
2	Penn Co 4s'55 E	105	105	105
1	Penn Co 4s'67	103	103	103
1	Penn Co&Det 4½s'77	98½	98½	98½
1	Penn P&Lt 4½s'74	108	107½	107½
1	Penn P&Lt 3½s'69	108¼	108¼	108¼
13	Penn RR gen 5s'68	107¾	107¾	107¾
18	Penn RR 4½s deb'70	102½	102	102
2	Penn RR gen 4½s'81	88⅝	86	86
5	Penn RR 4½s'84 E	97½	97½	97½
7	Penn RR 4½s'70	96½	96½	96½
6	Pere Marq 5s 56	88⅞	88½	88½
3	Pere Marq 4½s 60	67	66⅝	66⅝
3	Philla Co 5s 67	59½	59½	59½
10	Phillips Pet 3½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
22	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	110½	110½	110½
10	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	3¾	3¼	3¼
1	Phillips Pet 3s 48	111½	111½	111½
27	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	111	111	111
29	Portl Tal&C 5s 53	80¼	80	80
1	Potomac El P 3¼s 66	18	17¾	17¾
2	Pressed Stl C 5s 51	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	82	82	82
2	Readg 4½s 97 A	111½	111½	111½
7	Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	73	73	73
8	Republic Steel 5½s 54	97½	97½	97½
5	Republic Steel 4½s 56	96	94¾	94¾
1	Richfield Oil 4s 52	100	100	100
7	Roch G&E 3¼s 69	108½	108½	108½
3	Saguenay Pw 4½s66	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	St L&SF Inl 4s 47	97¼	97	97
3	St L SF 4½s '78 ct st	110½	110½	110½
8	St L SF 4s '50 A	10	10	10
10	St PM & M Pac 4s '40	97	97	97
2	St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	114½	114	114½
24	Seab A L cn 6s '45	18½	18½	18½
2	Sea A L 4½s ctf	8	8	8
19	Sea A L 4s '50 ctf	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Sea A L 4s '50 unst	14¼	14¼	14½
1	Sea A L rfg 4s '59	13½	13½	13½
2	Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Sea-Air Fla 6s '35 A ct	3¾	3¾	4¾
26	Shell Un 2½s '54	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	Simmons cv 4s '52	95¼	95	95¼
2	So Bell T & T 3¼s '62	100⅛	100	100
6	So Bell T & T 3s '79	104¼	103⅝	103½
3	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	104⅝	104¼	104¼
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	103½	103¼	103½
1	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	99	99	99
1	Sou Pac 4½s'68	107	107	107
7	Sou Pac 4½s'81	46¾	46¾	46¾
10	Sou Pac 4½s'69	46¼	46	46¼
19	Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	46¼	45¾	46⅛
3	Sou Pac clt 4s '49	62¼	62½	62½
		45½	45¼	45⅜

Security Rests On Individual, Avers Coonley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Individual effort applied in a public-minded and honest way—not reliance upon Government aid or upon Fascist or Communist systems of economics—will provide the answer to America's problems of unemployment, under-production and lack of buying power, according to Howard Coonley, Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Walworth Company.

Speaking at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today, Mr. Coonley urged retailers and manufacturers to carry the story of American free enterprise before the public and to give them a favorable impression of it through increasingly higher standards of business and goods.

Points Way to Security

"We must rely for security," he said, "upon our individual effort through equality of opportunity, availing ourselves of our great resources, our productive facilities, our genius in the tested processes, and throw off the complex that security can be provided by Government or some other formula. This complex holds not only moral but economic dangers for our future."

Mr. Coonley declared that the wants of the American people can only be satisfied through the widest possible distribution of goods," requiring the attainment of a degree of balance in the general price structure, with the necessary flexibility, which will permit and encourage a continuing maximum interchange of goods and services."

Sees Good Year

Saul Cohn, President of the Association and of the City Stores Company, opened the annual convention last night with a call to retailers to get together with manufacturers if they are "to help stabilize our national economy." Mr. Cohn urged a thorough study of the Robinson-Patman and Miller-Tydings Acts, and concerted action by those interested in putting business's story before the public.

"The job of democracy," he held, "is to prove that there can be a continuing betterment of the individual and an improvement in the practical art of living. Retailers see the wisdom of appreciating the rightness of the consumer movement where such rightness exists, of refining needless, costly or abusive practices, of joining with other forces to prevent fraud and deception and of moving genuinely towards the goal of being real 'purchasing agents of the public.'"

Mr. Cohn viewed business prospects for the coming year as "fairly good" and said sales were around 94 per cent as against 87 per cent a year ago on the basis of 1923-'25. He foresaw "reasonable assurances that there is a satisfactory road ahead, barring unpredictable factors."

Sees Better Relations

Predicting increasingly better employer-worker relations, Frank Rising, Management and Labor Editor of Business Week, held that the coming years would show "a gradual and steady increase beyond the eight or nine million total of American and Canadian workers" now enrolled in unions.

Mr. Rising said that the majority of American employers have not yet accepted the principle of collective bargaining, but that they have accepted its fact. He also predicted that unions were approaching a critical period, and that unless both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were prepared to give more, there would be further Federal and state restrictions on unionism.

The United States is not likely to experience a war boom unless hostilities last a long while, resulting in great material destruction by the belligerents or unless shipping losses force the Allies to concentrate their purchases on the United States, Murray Shields, economist of the Irving Trust Company, New York City, told the convention last night. The course of business in the 1940's will, however, he held, be dominated by the impact of the war and by "the aggressiveness and common sense with which the economic problems we have inherited from the 'disillusioned '30's' are attacked."

Durable Goods Factor

Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business, told the convention that the "weakness of our recovery program is the assumption that we can restore prosperity primarily by stimulating the demand for consumption of goods we buy in stores."

"This means that workers currently consume what they produce," he continued. "The history of recovery from all previous depressions, except those where war was a factor, has been the stimulation of durable goods. Here risk money is put up to build for productive use of the future and the workers on plant equipment jobs do not have to eat up day by day that which they produce."

Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, co-author of the Robinson-Patman Act, told the Association of Buying Offices at the luncheon yesterday that Congress would probably pass a bill taxing chain stores at this session and that the resulting restriction would result in greater employment and parity prices to producers.

Declaring his opposition to business regimentation either by the Government or by a few powerful business men, Mr. Patman held that the elimination of the chain store system would mean employment for an adidtional 1,000,000 traveling men and that "at least seven or eight million people are unemployed today because of this vicious system, forcing concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few men."

The convention will last through Friday, and its more than 30 meetings on general problems are expected to attract four to five thousand merchants.

Boston Stocks

In $	Div	Jan. 16 High	Low	Last	Close Prev.
	Am Pneumt	50c	50c	50c	40c
8.75	Bos & Albany	81	80	80	80½
8.00	Bost Edison	144½	144¼	144¼	145
5.00	Bos Elevated	45¼	45	45¼	45
1.60b	Bos Her-Trav	19¼	19	19	19¾
	Bos & Me pr pf	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
	Bos & M st A Pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
	Copper Range	4½	4½	4½	4½
4.50c	Est G&F pr pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	42
1.00f	Employrs Grp*	22	22	22	22½
2.50	First Nat Stors	44¾	44¾	44¾	44
	Hath Bak B	30c	30c	30c	25c
.60f	Loew's Boston	14	14	14	14¼
	Mass Util Assoc	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
2.00c	N E G&E pf	34	34	34	34
1.40a	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
6.50a	N E Tel & Tel	128½	127	128½	126½
	O Col ctf dep	11c	11c	11c	11c
	PacMills	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
.95d	Reece But H	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
.40	Shawmut Asso	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
	Sulliv Mach	10	9½	10	10½
1.25a	Torrington	29½	29	29½	29
3.50	Unit Shoe M	80¼	79½	80¼	80
1.50	Un Shoe M pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
2.80a	Warren S D	26½	26½	26¾	26

*Ex-dividend, †Ex-rights, a Paid in 1939: no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	145.78	30.32	25.16
Net change	+1.13	—.01	+.15
Previous close	144.65	30.33	25.03
1939 high	155.92	33.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
149½	120	Abbott pf (4½)	100	144½	144	144½	Jan 2
49½	33½	Abr & Str (3g)	50	42¾	42¾	42¾	Dec30
68¾	68	Ala & Vicks (6)	20	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
130	117	Alb & Sus (9a)	10	130	130	130	Dec 5
69	52	Alleg & West (6)	20	69	69	69	Sep 27
140	125	Am B S pf (5½)	50	132	132	132	Jan 12
17½	9	Am Coal	100	9	9	9	Dec22
86½	61	Am C S 6% pf(6)	10	83	83	83	+1¼
26	21½	Am News (¼e)	60	25	25	25	Jan 15
162	140	Am R & S pf (5)	20	155	155	155	Jan 8
46¼	25½	Am Ship B (1½g)	20	31½	31½	31½	
153	140	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	145	145	145	N'v 25
118¾	111	Anch H pf (6½)	10	114	114	114	Jan 12
100	73	Artloom pf (7)	10	96½	96½	96½	Jan 12
100	90	As Inv pf ww (5)	50	97¾	97¾	97¾	A'g 28
127	116	Atlas P pf (5)	50	124¾	123¾	124¾	Jan 10
30½	17½	Aust Nich pr A	50	17⅝	17½	17½	Jan 11
87¼	49	Bang&Ar pf (5)	150	51¼	50½	51	Jan 15
33	24¼	Barker pf (2¾)	20	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¾
115½	109½	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	114	114	114	Jan 5
32	27¾	Beech Cr RR (2)	20	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan 15
23½	13½	Bloomin (.18¾e)	10	15	15	15	
57	35	Blumenth (S) pf	10	56	56	56	Jan 10
121½	100½	Bon Ami A (4a)	40	118½	118½	118½	
63½	51	Bon Ami B(21½a)	50	62¼	62	62¼	— ⅜
106½	94¾	Bucy-E 7% pf(7)	200	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	Jan 15
55½	29½	Budd Mfg pf	10	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¾
20	6½	Bush T B pf ct	60	10	10	10	Jan 15
84⅞	25½	Byers pf (2.16k)	20	75	75	75	Jan 11
47	36½	Canad SouRy(3)	50	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jan 12
43	35	Cap Ad pf A (3)	70	39	39	39	Jan 6
85½	77	Caro C & O (5)	10	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jan 11
122¼	110	Case (JI)pf (7)	30	118¾	117½	118¾	+1¾
109⅞	84	Celan pr pf (7)	180	109	108	109	+ ¾
72½	58	Celotex C pf (5)	10	62	62	62	
113½	103½	Cent I L pf

Answer of Britain To Americas' Protest

PANAMA, Jan. 16 (AP)—The text of the British reply to the Pan-American protest against violation of the Americas' neutrality zone, as released by Foreign Minister Narciso Garay of Panama, follows:

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have devoted most careful consideration to the communication agreed upon unanimously by 21 American Republics, the text of which was telegraphed His Majesty, the King, by the Acting President of Panama, Dec. 23, last.

In that communication reference was made, among other matters, to the recent naval action between British and German warships in the South Atlantic and to the maritime security zone described in the Declaration of Panama of Oct. 3, 1939.

His Majesty's Government, who themselves so long strove to prevent war, fully appreciate the desire of the American Republics to keep the war away from the shores of the American continent.

It was, therefore, not merely with interest but with understanding that His Majesty's Government learned of the maritime security zone proposal. His Majesty's Government noted with satisfaction from the Declaration of Panama itself that the attempt would be made to base observance of its provisions upon the consent of the belligerents.

Mutual Discussions

This fresh expression of adherence to the idea of solving international difficulties by mutual discussion, which has always been upheld by the American Republics, confirmed His Majesty's Government's belief that these powers would not attempt to enforce observance of the zone by unilateral action, and encouraged their hope that it would be possible to give effect by means of negotiations to the intentions which inspired it.

It was in this spirit His Majesty's Government were examining the proposal of the Conference of Panama at the time when the communication of Dec. 23 was received. In view of this communication, His Majesty's Government desire to draw the attention of the American Republics to the following considerations:

It will be apparent, in the first place, that the proposal involving as it does the abandonment by the belligerents of certain legitimate belligerent rights, is not one which on any basis in international law can be imposed upon them by unilateral action, and that its adoption requires their specific assent.

Cites Conditions

The acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the suggestion that the belligerents should forego their rights in the zone must clearly be dependent upon their being assured that adoption of the zone proposal would not provide German warships and supply ships with a vast sanctuary from which they could emerge to attack Allied and neutral shipping, to which they could return to avoid being brought to action, and in which some unneutral service might be performed by non-German ships, for example, by use of wireless communications.

It would also be necessary to insure that German warships and supply ships would not be enabled to pass with impunity from one ocean to another through the zone, or German merchant ships to take part in inter-American trade and earn foreign exchange, which might be used in attempts to promote subversion and sabotage abroad and to produce supplies for prolongation of the war, thus depriving the Allies of the fruits of their superiority at sea.

Moreover, acceptance of the zone proposals would have to be on the basis that it should not constitute a precedent for far-reaching alteration in existing laws of maritime neutrality.

Unless these points are adequately safeguarded, the zone proposals might only lead to an accumulation of belligerent ships in the zone. This in turn might well bring the risk of war near to the American States and lead to friction between, on the one hand the Allies, pursuing their legitimate belligerent activities, and on the other the American Republics, endeavoring to make this new policy prevail.

The risk of such friction, which His Majesty's Government would be the first to deplore, would be increased by the application of sanctions. His Majesty's Government must emphatically repudiate any suggestion that His Majesty's Ships have acted, or would act, in any way that would justify the adoption by neutrals of punitive measures which do not spring from the accepted canons of neutral rights and obligations.

Invidious Choice

If, therefore, the American States were to adopt a scheme of sanctions for the enforcement of the zone proposal, they would, in effect, be offering a sanctuary to German warships, within which His Majesty's ships would be confronted with the invidious choice of having either to refrain from engaging their enemy or laying themselves open to penalties in American ports and waters.

Up to the present, it does not appear that means have been found by which disadvantages of the zone proposals could be eliminated. That this is the case was shown by the operations in the zone of the warship "Admiral Graf Spee" and the supply ship "Tacoma."

With regard to the specific incidents of which mention was made in the communication under reply, His Majesty's Government must observe that the legitimate activities of His Majesty's ships can in no way imperil, but must rather contribute to the security of the American Continent, the protection of which was the object of the framers of the Panama Declaration. His Majesty's Government cannot admit that there is any foundation for the claim that such activities have in any way exposed them to justifiable reproach, seeing that the zone proposal has not been made effective and belligerent assent has not yet been given to its operation.

Reserves All Rights

In view of the difficulties described above it appears to His Majesty's Government that the only effective method of achieving the American object of preventing belligerent acts within the zone would be, first to ensure that the German Government would not send more warships into it.

Secondly, there are obvious difficulties in applying the zone proposal at this stage of the war when so much German shipping had already taken refuge in American waters. If the Allies are to be asked to forego the opportunity of capturing these vessels, it would also seem to be necessary that they should be laid up under the Pan-American control for the duration of the war.

In the view of His Majesty's Government, it would be by means such as those indicated that the wish of the American Governments to keep war away from their coasts could be realized in a truly effective and equitable manner. Until His Majesty's Government are able to feel assured that the scheme will operate satisfactorily, they must, anxious as they are for the fulfillment of American hopes, necessarily reserve their full belligerent rights in order to fight the menace presented by German action and policy and defend that conception of law and that way of life which they believe to be as dear to the peoples and Government of America as they are to the peoples and Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Electrification Changes Living In Ozark Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—Rural electrification projects are helping to modernize new areas in the Ozarks of southwest Missouri. The Ozark Electric Co-operative, a government-sponsored organization, with headquarters at Mt. Vernon, has just contracted for 310 miles of new and additional lines in Barry, Stone, Christian, Webster, Greene, Lawrence, Polk, and Dade Counties. Other new lines are being erected in McDonald County, where a wave of rural home improvement is bringing new bathrooms, electric refrigeration, radios, and many modern conveniences.

When these new 310 miles of rural electric wires are built with Government-loaned money, the Ozarks farm area will have some 700 miles of line with 1,500 farm families as customers. The amount of money advanced by the Government is around $1,300,000. Newton County alone received a loan of $298,000.

Since the work of building electric lines and wiring farm homes in the Missouri Ozarks region began in March, 1937, there have been a great many changes in farm home life. And money has been loaned to members of the rural electric co-operatives to purchase washing machines, ice boxes, irons, radios and other electric home appliances.

Organizations of both men and women living on the farms in the rural Ozarks sections have sponsored these home improvements. W. L. Boucher, Superintendent of the Ozark Electric Co-operative, said the farmers were pleased with the new service and are paying their bills and wiring loans promptly.

State Insurance Head Upheld in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—The Third District Appellate Court ruled Jan. 15 that decisions of the State Insurance Director as to whether insurance companies were complying with the State code were not subject to review by the courts.

The ruling affirmed a Circuit Court decision which held that executive acts by the Insurance Director "within the scope of his authority are not and should not be subject to review by the Courts."

The case was instituted by some 1,900 individuals operating as agents of Lloyds who claimed their certificates were issued improperly and were restrictive in nature.

Brazilian Censorship, Begun in '35, Lifted

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Direct censorship of incoming news for the Brazilian press, which has been in effect since 1935, ended Jan. 15.

The Department of Press and Propaganda will exercise supervision and indirect control of the press, however, and censors will remain at cable company offices for outgoing news.

Chinese Girl Looks Forward To a World Ruled by Women

Drawing by Ealit

Miss Kuo Gin-Chiu

Chinese writer who believes world may evolve to rule by women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—You don't very often see a Chinese woman author. But it would not be strange if the face of Miss Kuo Gin-Chiu was one of a procession who believe in the things she believes in, and conceive the pen—more accurately, the typewriter—as being the instrument with which to foster those beliefs.

Miss Kuo is in the United States, in the course of seeing the world on her own. She is going to lecture across the country and she expects to say some things about the place of women in the affairs of the world that may surprise some of the women—(to say nothing of the men) and especially the women who think responsibility for changing things that need to be changed is all right—if the other woman takes it!

She is slender and dynamic, this girl who first studied journalism in the University of Shanghai and then got a job editing the woman's page of the Shanghai Evening News. "I wrote the whole page," she says, with a shy smile and if ever there was a moralizing page—mine was it. But that's what appeals to Chinese women. The cultural side of life, the moral and ethical values, made to shine through the contemporary chronicle of affairs. The Chinese woman realizes that she can only advance toward power in proportion to her degree of culture. Thus she wants to hear and to know and to understand."

Miss Kuo is the middle one of five in a family of a prosperous Shanghai contractor. She was doing freelance writing in Nanking when the Japanese came. She went first to Hankow, thence to Hong Kong, where she was assistant editor in the Chinese Information Bureau. After that she didn't find time to go home, but went instead to England. She wanted to do newspaper work in London but she found her college English unequal to it, so she got daily lessons in phonetics from a tutor, gave 40 lectures on China, then applier for a newspaper job. The London Daily Mail hired her for a daily story from the Chinese point of view.

After a while she went down to a town in the South of France—which had already shown a certain amount of beneficence to one writer—H. G. Wells—and there, in three months, she wrote her first book, which she called "Peach Path," and which she describes as a "Practical Philosophy for Women." It was published in London, but it is going to have an American edition, sometime before Christmas, and Miss Kuo is working on a translation into Chinese.

"Think what women have done in China in the mere few years we've had our freedom," she says, leading up to her story of matriarchal governments, not only in China but all over the world.

"Look at Madame Chiang Kai-shek. And there are dozens of other important women of whom you in the Occident do not yet know. I was a voter while I was still in college. I didn't know very much about what I was voting for, but I resolved that the second time I voted, it would be a different matter. Many of my friends felt the same way. We were free. Many professions were opening to us. And we could take whatever degrees the colleges would give the men. So we feel that our future lies in leaders with creative minds and humane hearts. The more I see of the world, I'm convinced that such leaders are, logically, women. And I'd like to see the idea take hold before the world destroys itself by wars. Women don't believe in war."

What is she going to tell American lecture audience? "I shall tell them that women everywhere, according to my observation, lack a sense of organization. But we must change. Because we have a world responsibility and we mustn't shirk it."

British Want Guarantee On Safety Belt

(Continued from Page 1)

strove to prevent war, fully appreciate the desire of the American Republics to keep away from the shores of the American Continent." But the note goes on to develop the British view that unless effective safeguards could be taken the "zone proposal might only lead to the accumulation of belligerent ships in the zone," and that "this in turn might well bring the risk of war nearer to the American States."

The British maintain that so far means have not been found by which the disadvantages of the zone proposals could be eliminated, and insist that the activities of the British warships "could in no way imperil, but must rather contribute to the security of the American Continent."

British Points

In effect, the British note makes five technical points. They are:

1. The proposal involves abandonment by belligerents of their rights and cannot be imposed by "unilateral action."

2. Britain must be assured the zone would not provide German warships and supply ships with a "vast sanctuary" from which they could emerge for attacks or to which they might flee for safety,

3. Britain must be certain the zone would not permit German merchant ships to participate in inter-American trade, affording the Reich a profitable foreign exchange fund with which to purchase war supplies abroad.

4. Britain must be certain the zone would not be used to deprive the Allies of their fruits of superiority at sea.

5. If Britain foregoes the opportunity of capturing the large number of German merchantmen refuged in American harbors, it will be necessary for the Americans to intern the ships for the duration of the war.

In this last point, the British Government puts forward a proposal which has aroused considerable interest here, namely, "if the Allies are to be asked to forego the opportunity of capturing these vessels [German ships already in the zone] it would also seem to be necessary that they should be laid up under Pan-American control for the duration of the war." If the large numbers of German merchant ships now sheltered in American ports were to be immobilized, Britain would undoubtedly be inclined to reconsider the zone scheme.

Tung Nut Harvest Enriches Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Tung nuts are falling on 100,000 acres throughout the Gulf States, as American farmers get ready to market their share of a $100,000,000 crop. The United States, through many years' experimentation, has a domestic tung production averaging 3,000,000 pounds. Groves have sprung up in northern Florida around Ocala and the Gainesville area. A leading Florida grower is Harry W. Bennett, who carries on a 2,000-acre grove at Gainesville.

Formerly, the Chinese basked in the monopoly of tung oil production, and even now oil extracted from the nuts is rated fourth among chemical imports to the United States.

1,800 Pennies Buy 'An Ironing Machine

VANCOUVER, Wash. (AP)—A Vancouver man bought an ironing machine for his wife with pennies—1,800 of them, contained in a gallon jug.

"There are 1,800 of them," the customer said as they spilled over. "I've been saving them a long time. Go ahead and count 'em."

The clerk decided to take the customer's word; at least until he got the pennies to a bank where they could be counted by a machine.

Stereoptican Sets Popular

More than 100,000 old-fashioned stereoptican sets, which give a third dimensional view of pictures, are in use in schools of the United States.

Jewish Agencies For Child Care In N. Y. Merged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—A merger of its four child care agencies to co-ordinate work among the city's dependent children, was announced by the Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City today through the President, Benjamin W. Buttenweiser. The new agency, the New York Association for Jewish Children, is the largest private agency of its kind in the United States. It will care for 5,300 boys and girls in foster homes and institutions, Mr. Buttenweiser said.

Officers of the new agency, who had been for many years associated with child welware work through the merged institutions, said the new centralized service would simplify and render more economical the vast undertaking of assuming responsibility for stranded children until they were mature enough to stand on their own feet.

I. Howard Lehman, Vice-President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, will be President of the Association. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is honorary Chairman of the Board.

Walter N. Seligsberg is Secretary, Alfred Englander, Assistant Secretary, and Joseph W. Stein, Honorary Secretary. Samuel D. Levy and Samuel Strasbourger will be Vice-Chairmen.

Mr. Lehman said that gifts of $100,000 from the New York Foundation and $10,000 from the late Adolph Lewisohn and his son, Sam A. Lewisohn, were of "great assistance" in effecting the merger.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESMEN WANTED

A WORTHWHILE business to supplement your regular profession is offered in a book agency handling books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COSMETICS—Sell better grade preparations. Unusually attractive prices. Fine quality assures repeat orders. Build profitable business! Large commission. ELDORE, 299 Madison Avenue, New York.

WANTED — Permanent representative for Hoover Uniforms, Smocks, Aprons, Frocks; nurses, dentists, waitresses Uniforms. Smartest styles. Finest quality. Big commissions. Line FREE. HOOVER, 251 W. 19th St., Dept. AK-15C, New York City.

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. D-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Baxter's lovely modern apts.; near bay and beach; 3 to 5 rooms; week, month, season. 921 N. E. 88th St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Unusual Used Car Values

'39 Hudson Victoria Coupe $695
'39 Mercury Club Coupe $725
'39 Lincoln Zephyr Fordor, R. and H. $985

HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.

Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 605 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York: Regent 4-2290.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG woman stay evenings with children, exchange for room, central Manhattan; no housework; references. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell, Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823, Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 36th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-practical nurse, reasonable wages; Christian Scientist preferred. Address M. W. JONES, 106 Highland Pl., Ithaca, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, MASS., Jason Heights—Beautiful home, bordering woodland park; built by owner 7 years ago; business demands change of residence; 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, lavatory, oil burner, 2-car garage; will sacrifice for immediate sale. Call Arlington 4846-W.

PROPERTY and equipment of CAMP ROPIOA is for sale. Address George A. Stanley, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough Street—Attractive outside room in private home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Ken. 0838.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside (109th) (Apartment 3A)—Exquisite Studios; unsurpassed cleanliness, beauty, comfort, environment; every convenience; housekeeping-maids; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76th (Apt. 48)—Large, well furnished, private bath; single or en suite; exceptional closets, service, telephone, elevator.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave.—Desirable, quiet, semi-private bath, kitchen privileges; near church. SU 7-7625. (Apt. 4 North)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAINTENANCE man desires position with real estate corporation or factory; married, own tools, will go any place; reasonable salary. WILLIAM ANDERSON, supt. of Lexington Apts., 48 So. Long Beach Ave. Ph. Freeport 7260 (N. Y.).

YOUNG man, 32, personable, executive's assistant, real estate experience, secretary, desires position offering responsibility and future. Write Box A-1, Suite 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

ENGLISH woman, cultured, companion, fluent Spanish; act as interpreter. Write Box 651, Darien, Connecticut.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN capable taking charge office, experienced; clerical, typing, switchboard. Kruger (Apt. 5-B), 302 W. 79th Street, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Delightful modern residences to let or for sale on the Brier Dene & Hartley Farm Estates, Monkseaton, Northumberland; sea view, surrounded on three sides by golf courses. Apply ELSWICK INVESTMENT CO., 34 Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire Border. Own Produce. Modern conveys. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science church. 46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor) 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. Bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing

LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

EASTBOURNE, FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 96 gns.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND (Continued)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
39 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tele. Jes. 606

REIGATE, SURREY, MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London. 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel ——— Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage, modern beds, excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. S. HALE.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 138
The peace of a beautiful environment

SWITZERLAND

BERN—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms

England

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES, DAY FROCKS AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

HOSE WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

WOODS PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO : RECORDS
MUSIC : TUNING
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road
Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
67 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 136

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER OF BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST.
Also at 24 Sunbridge Road

China and Glass Specialists
Tel. 7459

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

Membre de Societe du Progress de la Coiffure
ERIC HARGREAVES
Court Hairdresser
28 LITTLE LANE
(Off Duckworth Lane)
TELEPHONE 3987
Machineless Permanent Wave
The Scientific Wave-Cut
ROSS LAIRD BEAUTY SALON

BURNLEY

Bailey's
FOR STYLE AND VALUE IN LADIES' WEAR
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
Also at Church St., Accrington

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
10-18 CONISCLIFFE ROAD
PHONE 3052

ENGLAND

DERBY

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

FOODS for ANIMALS and BIRDS
Garden Seeds and Sundries
Flour and Cereals, etc.
PORTERS' Curzon St. London Rd. Peer Tree Rd.
East St.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

A. F. HANSON
2 and 4 BRINKBURN AVENUE
High Class Grocer and Provision Dealer
Radio and Electrical Appliances
Established 1913 Tel. 71876

HARROGATE

BUCKLEYS
Sell all
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

'ALLENS
GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS and OUTFITTERS
6 Prospect Crescent. Tel. 4497

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
New Season's Marmalade

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS 1

FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Ann
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
18, King Charles Street, Leeds 1 (Below Finglands and opposite Schofields).

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Leeds
24 New Market St.	"	Halton	"
233 Dewsbury Rd.	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.,	"
5 Malvern Rd.	"	Crossgates	"
129 Harehill Rd.	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
474 Roundhay Rd.	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

J. Collinson & Co
Established 1838
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

GRAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
7 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47
Tel. St. Annes 303

Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS
BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY Ltd.)
SALE
in
ALL DEPARTMENTS
Commencing January 2nd
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £92.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

EXCLUSIVE Designs and Creations, Gowns, Model Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery
ROLAND & RIVKIN Ltd.
87 OXFORD ST. MANCHESTER

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St Ann St. Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS
Tel. 26779
Nevill Street
Newcastle

"BRADBURN"
DYERS *and* CLEANERS
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Phone 22787
8 Station Road, Whitley Bay. Phone 388

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Continued)

Exclusive Gowns, Coats
Sports Suits and Hats
Moderately Priced
Obtainable at
MESDAMES
PERRY & WELBOURN
151 and 153, NORTHUMBERLAND ST.
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

RUTLAND
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Shirt and Tie Specialists
77, Grainger St. 29, Blackett St.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
7, King St., South Shields

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET ... FROM MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
NEARLY 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

DRIVING TUITION
MOTOR SERVICE CO. (NOTTINGHAM) LTD.
Broxtowe St. Sherwood Nottingham
THOROUGH TEST COURSES
Tele. No. 65287

buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

J. E. NUTHALL
Practical Watch & Clock Maker
60A Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489
Sole Agent for Omega and Tissot Watches
Jazz Clocks. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE
WITH
OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN, STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
Leopold Street
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
Agents for Liberi & Co., London Tel. 21274

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

SOUTHPORT

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
CHOCOLATERIE, CONFECTIONERY and CAFE
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence
335-337, Lord St. and 165, Lord St.

WINTER SALE
now proceeding at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68, Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

WAKEFIELD

Painting or Paperhangers
J. H. AYERS Ltd.
37, Westgate End, Wakefield
PHONE 3124

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

For fuel economy use the new
"ESSE"
HEAT-STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. Full particulars from
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91 Lothian Road, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED,
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

LOOSE COVERS
Brighten your room and make your suite like new, with Loose Covers, frilled and welted in the latest materials.
Smart Fitting, Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne.
£5.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C 1

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2018
GLASGOW W 2

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
55 BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 6223

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books Glasgow

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
SPRING COSTUMES
from large stock of materials at pre-war prices
206, Sauchiehall Street

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
6 KELVINGROVE STREET
PHONE 4709 DOUGLAS

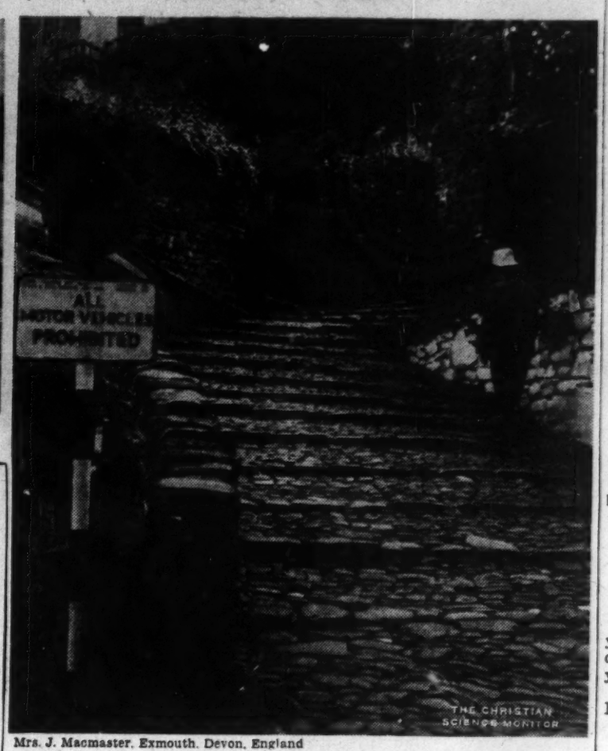
JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
Telegrams Prestank Phone Central 1786

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Daily Features Page

Oddities From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Mrs. J. Macmaster, Exmouth, Devon, England
These miniature houses in Morayshire, Scotland, are actually beehives



Mrs. J. Macmaster, Exmouth, Devon, England
A challenge to an intrepid motorist?

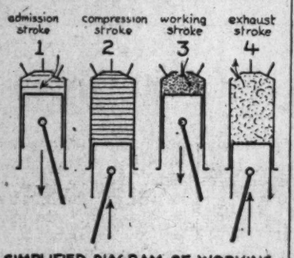
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Diesel Engine Works?

Gasoline engines ignite the fuel with an electric spark, requiring a complex ignition system. The Diesel engine ignites its fuel spontaneously inside the cylinder with the heat resulting from compression, and requires no spark plugs, etc.

A Diesel engine with a four-stroke cycle works essentially as follows: As the piston starts its first downward stroke, the air-admission valve opens, letting atmospheric air fill the cylinder.

On the return stroke, all valves are closed and the upward movement of the piston compresses the air in the cylinder to about 500 pounds per square inch. Compressing the air heats it, and the air in the cylinder reaches approximately 1000° F., when the highest pressure is reached.



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF WORKING OF FOUR-STROKE CYCLE DIESEL—

When the piston reaches the top of this stroke, the fuel-injection valve opens and fuel oil is forced into the cylinder by compressed air. On meeting the hot air in the cylinder, the fuel ignites, the fuel valve closing automatically when the proper charge is completed. The expanding gases from the exploding oil force the piston downward, transforming the heat energy of the fuel into work.

On the fourth stroke of the piston, its upward sweep expels the spent gases through an exhaust valve, and the four-stroke cycle is begun again.

Diesel engines with a two-stroke cycle also are made, the chief difference from the four-stroke cycle being the addition of a scavenging air pump and exhaust ports arranged around the cylinder walls, covered and uncovered by the piston in its upward and downward travel.

Gasoline engines are able to utilize only about ¼ of the potential energy of the fuel, while Diesel engines, burning fuel oil (which is much cheaper than gasoline), utilize more than ⅓ of the potential energy. The major problem faced by early Diesel builders was one of weight, the engines at first weighing as much as 450 pounds per horsepower. However, recent advances in mechanical construction and materials have brought the weight down sufficiently to enable the Diesel to compete in the trucking, marine, tractor, railroad locomotive, and even in the airplane fields.—W. P. Keasbey.

Everything!

Everything in the world is good for something.—Dryden.

Daily Quotation

WE cannot revere anything lofty without ourselves becoming exalted; we cannot revere anything holy without ourselves becoming purer. The character of our homage determines our character.—ANON.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Dismal Swamp?
2. Hadrian's Wall?
3. Yale University?
4. The State whose boundaries are touched by only one other State?
5. The Golden Gate Bridge?
6. Georgian Bay?
7. The Saar?
8. The brightest United States lighthouse?
9. The Cathedral of St. Mark?
10. Madagascar?

(Answers appear on this page.)

'Religious Element'

It seems to me a great truth, that human things cannot stand in selfishness, mechanical utilities, economics, and law courts; that if there be not a religious element in the relations of men, such relations are miserable, and doomed to ruin.—Carlyle.

A Verse for Today . . .

Righteousness exalteth a nation.—PROV. 14:34.

Three Rules for Happiness

During the hot summer Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer used to leave her peaceful country home and go to Boston to talk to children of the slums in the vacation schools. One sizzling July day she found the school full of girls, most of whom held in their arms babies which it was their task to tend.

"What shall I talk to you about this morning?" said Mrs. Palmer.

"Tell us how to be happy," said a small pale-faced child with a heavy baby in her lap.

"Yes, tell us how to be happy," chimed in the others.

Mrs. Palmer gave them these three rules for being happy:

"First, commit something to memory each day, something good. It needn't be much, a Bible verse, perhaps, or a pleasant thought.

"Second, look for something pretty every day—a flower, a cloud, a star, a leaf—and stop long enough before it to say, 'Isn't it beautiful?"

"Third, do something for somebody every day."

Convinced

One morning Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was out riding with a friend, when the conversation turned to Ingersoll's favorite subject, his disbelief in the Bible and the Christian religion. Ingersoll spoke eloquently and persuasively in favor of his views, and his friend, who already entertained some skepticism toward the Bible, listened with deep interest.

Finally the celebrated atheist closed his remarks with these words: "If you want to be thoroughly convinced of the falseness of the Bible, take it and read it with care."

"I will," replied his friend.

The friend did read the Bible with care, and was convinced—convinced that the Scriptures were true, and that they taught the only really worthwhile way of life. He therefore became a devout Christian, and was by his religion inspired to write a novel which soon gained for him worldwide fame.

The convert was Gen. Lew Wallace.

The book? "Ben Hur."

Little Chauncey

"It takes so little to make them happy!"

In Lighter Vein

The Cleaner the More

Grandmother: "If you wash your face I'll give you a piece of candy. And if you wash behind your ears I'll give you two pieces."

Johnny: "Grandmother, maybe I had better have a bath."

Syntax

Teacher: "Parse the sentence 'Tom married Jane.'"

Small Boy: "Tom's a noun because he's the name of something. Married's a conjunction because it joins Tom and Jane. Jane's a verb because she governs the noun."—Christian Observer.

Doubtful Benefit

"Do you enjoy novel reading, Miss Prim?"

"Oh, very much. One can associate with people in fiction that one wouldn't dare to speak to in real life."—Speed.

Just the Thing

"This is the radiator and here is the fan," explained the car salesman.

"That's fine!" announced the lady. "I've always wanted an all-season car."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It covers about 30 by 10 miles of southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina.
2. The greatest of the Roman works in Britain. It stretched across the North of England from the Tyne to the Solway for a distance of 73½ miles.
3. New Haven, Connecticut.
4. Maine is touched only by New Hampshire.
5. San Francisco Bay, California, from San Francisco to Sausalito.
6. It is the northeastern arm of Lake Huron.
7. It is a district in the Rhine Province of Prussia; so named because of the Saar River a tributary of the Moselle.
8. Navesink, N. J.; 9,000,000 candle power.
9. Venice.
10. It is a large island off the coast of East South Africa.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Wandering Snowman?*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE — OUR SNOWMAN MOVED SINCE YESTERDAY!
YOU MEAN SOMEONE MADE A NEW ONE!
NO — IT'S THE SAME SNOWMAN... SOMETIME DURING THE NIGHT HE WALKED ACROSS THE YARD!
YOU MEAN...?
FOOEY — BOTH YOU AND I KNOW THAT A SNOWMAN CAN'T WALK —
YES — SURE — YOU KNOW IT — AND I KNOW IT...
BUT APPARENTLY THE SNOWMAN DOESN'T KNOW IT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*As a Matter of Fact I Didn't Mind a Bit—*

"Where's that Boss of mine?" I asked myself today as I looked all over for him—
Just then I saw him—
But it was too late! Wow, did I get a snow shower!
The big tease!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Happy Landing*

By THE HAGERS

"AHOY!" WITH ALL MY MIGHT AND MAIN I HAILED ONCE MORE THE NANCY JANE.
"AHOY!" A WELL-KNOWN VOICE REPLIED. A SMALL BOAT LEFT THE STARBOARD SIDE;
AND PULLING FIERCELY AT EACH OAR THE BO'SUN HEADED FOR THE SHORE.
"SHIPMATE! YOU'RE FAR FROM DRAKEVILLE, LAD!" 'TWAS CAPTAIN BILL—AND WAS I GLAD!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Cabinet and a Hope

Americans share Japanese hopes that an era of better relations between the United States and Japan may soon begin. However, the people of neither country can afford an easy assumption that this era commences immediately with the setting up of a new Cabinet in Tokyo under Premier Yonai. As a naval man, Premier Yonai is expected to be more moderate than a leader from the Army would be. But filling important posts in his Cabinet are others identified with policies to which the American people are unalterably opposed. Apparently some of the more extreme military factions in Japanese politics have been commanded by the Emperor to cool their heels if not their heads. Yet formation of a new Cabinet required Army co-operation.

Thus it would be over-optimistic to suppose that Japanese policies toward China—for which the Army is chiefly responsible—will be changed overnight. The most to be expected is that American opinion may exert an increasing influence in the formation of those policies. This is indicated in the fact that the jolt that finally upset the Abe Cabinet was occasioned by a realization that the United States was really going to let the 1911 trade treaty with Japan expire on January 26 unless some important changes in Japanese policy could be guaranteed.

Americans will note that contributing to the fall of the Abe Cabinet were other factors besides the onrushing expiration of a treaty vital to Japanese prosperity. These other factors also were economic: food shortages due not only to unfavorable weather but to withdrawal of man-power from the farms for military service; a fuel shortage caused by diversion of fuel into war industries.

This explanation will bear emphasis. It puts the question of American pressure in proper perspective. Such pressure alone might not have resulted in a Cabinet crisis in Tokyo. Indeed, had other aspects of Japan's situation been more favorable, American pressure might only have hardened Japanese determination to pursue the course its Army leaders chose for it.

What the situation underlying Japan's Cabinet shake-up also indicates is that the Japanese authorities are reaping as rewards of aggression abroad an increasingly troublesome economic condition at home. For this reason they should be more amenable at this time than ever before to such pressures as the United States can exert through its economic position. Americans are essential customers and suppliers of Japan.

Americans will hardly wish to see their Government's moral influence in the world lessened by signs of willingness to trade merely for trade's sake. This is what the Abe Cabinet was either unable to grasp or unable to make the Japanese Army understand. Can the new Cabinet understand it, and can it make the Army understand? That is the question. Premier Yonai may yet be hailed as that super-statesman who, it is said, the Japanese do not expect him to be. But the task set for him is one to which no Japanese Premier since 1931 has been able to harness a Government in which the military authorities remain independent of civil authority.

One Good Turn—

In another column we print a reader's genial objection to the editorial license exercised in an article on the New Year and a new decade. There it is pointed out that "the turn of the decade should be at the end of 1940." Webster's dictionary defines a decade as "a group of ten; especially a period of ten years." Thus it would seem that *a* decade might be any group of ten years, and the word is often used in this sense. Mathematical division of the centuries into groups of ten running consecutively from the year 1 does result in those decades' beginning with the years 11, 21, and so forth onward to 1941. But where we refer to a decade as the twenties, thirties, or forties, a different division is of course being considered—one, incidentally, which is erroneously supposed by many to represent mathematical precision.

Thus a widespread controversy is now enlivening the first year of the forties (or, if you insist, the last year of the old decade). The argument is between groups who evidently think they are talking about the same thing when they are really talking about different things. They argued at the turn of the century—or *a* century. It is hard for some people to think of 1900 as one of the 1800's or of 1940 as one of the thirties, however the figures. . . . But speaking of figures, the income-tax blanks have arrived in American homes once more, proving at least that it is the turn of the year.

TVA Wants to Play

Transmitting a new report by the Tennessee Valley Authority on recreational facilities to Congress, President Roosevelt takes occasion again to emphasize that TVA is something more than solely an electric power program.

This is quite true. It involves navigation and flood control; it had to in order to get constitutional authority to build its dams. It is doing very useful jobs of reforestation, erosion control, and improvement in agriculture. Now it proposes to go into the playground or summer resort business.

It is thoroughly natural, where artificial lakes have been built with nearly 6,000 miles of new shore line, that there should be an extensive development of summer cottages, bathing and boating facilities, picnic grounds and woodland parks along their borders. One question here, though, as in the electric power development, is going to be what it will cost the taxpayers of the Nation at large. The benefits will be largely local. The Nation has an extensive national park system, with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park near by. Consequently, the recreational development on TVA lands ought to be self-supporting so far as the Federal Government is concerned.

This same question of self-support is, after all, the one which pins attention inescapably on the electric power phases of the TVA program.

Caustic critics say TVA already has been "playing around" with millions of dollars of the people's money; TVA people really take it much more seriously than that. But the Nation has made great investment in the water power production, on promise of the return of its money. That return, with interest and the full equivalent of local taxes, is necessary if the enterprise is to be justified in all its aspects, including competition with private business.

Moral Encirclement

Germany is officially persuaded that the action of Belgium and the Netherlands in hastily preparing against invasion is just another "fear epidemic" caused by false reports spread by the British and French. The Nazi press is convinced that the Allies wish to develop a "more lively war activity" and seek to do it through the neutrals.

Recently it has made that charge in connection with the Balkans and the Scandinavian countries. Now DNB the official Berlin news agency, applies it to the fear which has called nearly 1,000,000 Dutch and Belgian soldiers to the German border. The Allies find it desirable "to provoke Germany through Belgium and Holland" it says.

Remembering what has happened to other small countries accused of being tools for British-French encirclement, Germany's small neighbors could find cause in this statement for great alarm. But the German press is not really opening up on Belgium and the Netherlands; there are no charges that Germany is in danger of attack by Belgium or Holland. Which may be one reason that Brussels and The Hague are much calmer.

But one wonders how the German people feel about the information that the little neutrals are afraid of German attack. Even if the official view that they are under the influence of the Allies be accepted, the position cannot be very happy. That would make it appear that they are morally encircled, that once more every man's hand—except Stalin's—is mentally if not militarily against them.

How soon will the German people draw the natural conclusions from that situation? How can they be helped to see that it is their Government and not themselves that is arousing resistance even in the neutrals? What will they do when they see the ultimate meaning of that fact?

Courtesy Pays Dividends

Guests at his hotels found their laundered socks turned inside out—just as at home—and a home-town newspaper in their mailbox in the morning. These were only two of the reasons why the late Ralph Hitz, the immigrant who began as a bus boy at $3 a week, made good as the operator of $80,000,000 worth of American hotels doing a $15,000,000 annual business. Largely because of these little touches which the traveling public likes, the Hitz chain boasts a 70 per cent occupancy, far better than the average. Making friends pays in any line of business. Courtesy, thoughtfulness for others, friendliness, gentility are good rules—and not only for hotels.

A Governor Says "No"

Despite its reputation as "the whisky State," Kentucky was more than five-sixths dry, even before prohibition; so it is not surprising that Keen Johnson, its new Governor, should impose a "no liquor" rule for the Mansion during his Administration. He thus follows the example of his predecessor, Governor, now Senator, "Happy" Chandler. A survey might find this custom followed in the official homes of most State Governors. Rutherford B. Hayes was the first President to apply such a rule to the White House. While it is not in effect at the White House today, a "rule of moderation" is in force. A firm "no" to social drinking by any Chief Executive is a valuable example.

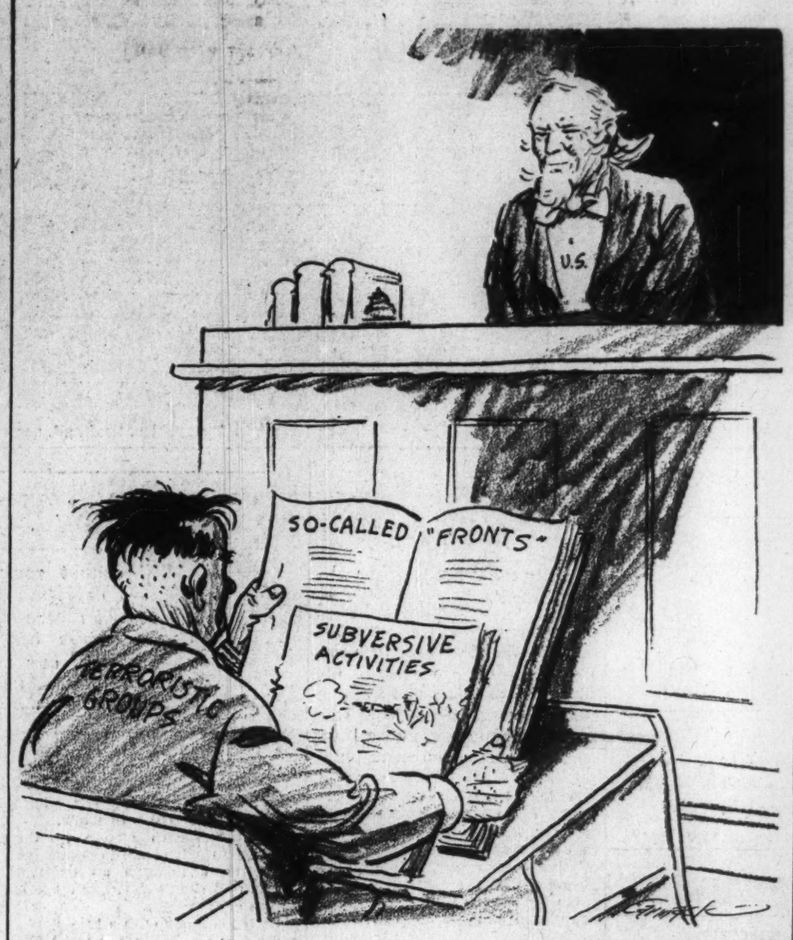
"Unneutral" Sweden

If the Finns had been unable to prove to the rest of Scandinavia that they were fighting a war in which all those nations were concerned, the leaders of the Soviet Union would in any case have furnished the proof. As it is, Russian charges that Sweden is violating "real neutrality" by its press campaign in aid of Finland seem to add proof to proof.

All the world knows that one reason for Swedish aid to Finland is that Sweden fears what may happen to it if Finland falls. Possibly the bombs dropped by Russian airmen on a Swedish island are calculated in Moscow to assuage these fears. At least it would be as consistent for Moscow to cherish this expectation as to assert that Sweden violates proper concepts of neutrality by aiding Finland.

It was not many weeks ago that the Russian rulers were denying that war existed between Russia and Finland; the Soviet Union, it is true, did not declare such a war. Then, in the absence of such a declaration, and in the face of denials that war exists, how can Sweden be held guilty of unneutrality? But if Russia is to be the court at which nations are to be tried and possibly "purged," then not only Sweden but many another small nation and a few large ones are also guilty. They will bear the brand with a pride which we believe is understandable, even in the Kremlin's inner circle.

"I've Got My Eye on You, Son!"



Ebenezer's Sternness

When Ebenezer Doolittle Buskin returned from the village store and post office that cold, stormy evening, he was troubled. Not that anything had gone amiss with the usual program. He had had a good supper at 5 o'clock. Martha's fried potatoes, home-cured ham, and home-canned string beans, topped off with two pieces of her famous deep dish apple pie and a glass of cold, rich Jersey milk, had inspired him to compliments.

"Martha," he had said as he got up to go to the post office to help meet the 5:45 train from Boston, "you are the world's best cook. It was a lucky day for me when I finally persuaded you to say 'yes.'"

He remembered with an almost audible groan, how she had smiled—that smile he loved—and then how quickly that "Now what are you up to?" look had practically chased the smile away.

"Ebenezer," she had said, "I thought that praise was a little too fervent. Just what are you trying to get out of me now? I haven't lived with you for thirty years without learning something! You may as well tell me now. Have you bought something just to help somebody, or have you given something away you were planning to sell?"

In vain he had tried to explain. He was just grateful to her for all she did and for a grand supper, and he wanted to tell her so.

"Well," she had finally said, "you'd better get a hustle on if you want to get to the store in time to settle all the world's problems before the train gets in!"

And now! Ebenezer groaned. The mysterious way things happened to him.

* * *

He turned around to look again. He knew it would be there. A thin, tangle-haired, gangling, six-months-old puppy raised its head and wagged its tail. Stray dogs and Ebenezer had a natural affinity. He liked to take them home, fix them a warm pen in the barn near the gentle Jersey, and give them lots of rich milk and Johnny cake.

Ebenezer stopped, turned around, and faced the dog. For a wild second he thought of going home without it. He'd take it back to the store! Why did people always think of him and lost dogs together?

"He'll be a beautiful farm collie," he thought. "Look at that frame. He's lost. Someone will be advertising for him in next week's Chronicle.

"But what'll I say to Martha? And I had to praise her more than usual tonight! She's suspicious already."

Ebenezer leaned over and patted the dog's head. Slowly a smile came over his face as a thought struck him.

He came in through the ell woodshed as usual. In the kitchen, before Martha could say a word, he started.

"There was a lost pup at the store, and Ed asked if I'd take care of it 'til we could locate the owner. I said I'd feed it but—"

"Ebenezer Doo—"

"Don't say a word, Martha. I agree with you. For thirty years you've been bothered with dogs I've brought home. I'll just give him a chunk of bread and turn him right out. I—"

"Ebenezer Doo—"

"Don't say it, Martha. I know what you're going to say, and you're right. You always are. But it's such a cold night, I thought I'd just give him a piece of bread before sending him on his way. I waste too much time on dogs. Always have. Come out to the shed, Martha, and see him anyway, before we send him along."

"Ebenezer Doolittle Buskin! So I'm a wonderful cook—a cook so you can feed dogs."

* * *

Nevertheless, Martha went to the shed. From the corner of his eye Ebenezer watched. He cleared his throat to get his deepest, gruffest tones.

"Sorry, young fellow," he said, "but you're just one too many. Eat this bread and then get along. You've been lost several days and nights by the look of things and another won't hurt. You'll find some corner to crawl into."

"Do you mean to say, Ebenezer Buskin," demanded Martha, "that on a night like this you'd turn this poor pup out? I'm ashamed of you—and you're the one that's always saying animals appreciate kindness and return it. You just get the comb and smooth out his hair and bring him right into the kitchen. I'll warm up some milk and give him a decent meal. Dry bread! And tonight he can sleep behind the kitchen stove. He's frightened and lonely."

Martha walked with righteous indignation back to the kitchen. As Ebenezer knelt to comb the pup, the latter raised his head. The man and dog looked each other in the eye. Ebenezer slowly closed one of his.

H. P.

"Police Work on a Large Scale"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor, published under the heading "Aiding a 'Monstrous End,'" your correspondent takes the attitude that America can "never reap any lasting benefit through aiding Europe in its wholesale slaughter." He presumes that should the Germans be successful in Europe that it is absurd to consider they would have any designs on America. These are questions which must be decided individually, but what I would like to bring to the notice of your readers is the difference between arresting the war-maker and being a war-maker.

To illustrate my point I would refer to the efforts of criminals in the United States to secure the control of society by gangster methods. These efforts were undoubtedly very successful for a time, and the wealth and power of the criminals was such that in many cases they remained immune. There came a time, however, when such happenings could not be tolerated by the law-loving American people, and the steps taken to combat gangsters with their ruthlessness were such that the gangsters were met on their own grounds. The G-men of America, now so famous, faced the terror, and mastered it.

In the affairs of nations, we have our gangsters, too, and particularly has this been the case during the last few years. The democracies have tried to appease them, to reason with them and even allowed them to plunder in the hope that it would not lead to anything further; but as usual, the more the criminal gets, the more he wants, and finally it was necessary to take a stand. When dealing with nations, you cannot send a constable, a G-man or anything less than a properly equipped fighting force, either military, naval or aerial, and this is what is actually happening—the great democracies are not making war, they are simply carrying out police work on a large scale,

It is expected in a law-abiding community that the police shall receive the support and help of the public, and, so in international affairs, those nations who are facing the gangsters should receive the support of those nations who believe in Christian methods and law-abiding customs.

America cannot enjoy peace and prosperity, unless the rest of the world is generally at peace and prospering.

We must strive for a united brotherhood of mankind, and this brotherhood must base itself on democracy, because democracy is that system of government where the individual has a right to think for himself within the limits of accepted law. The need is not to be isolated, but rather do we need to get together, and to bind ourselves into such strength for the right, that evil methods will have to go the way of the gangster—into oblivion.

There is a tendency in some quarters to say that to fight against evil is wrong, but until mankind advances spiritually a considerable distance beyond his present attainments, it will be necessary for us to equip ourselves to meet those employing evil methods on their own grounds.

Leeds, Eng. C. G. OWEN

"Switzerland Mobilized"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Editorial page recently I read an article entitled "Switzerland Mobilized." The first paragraph reads: "I am writing in Zurich, where, through intimate contact, I have come to know the Swiss, their aims, and their beliefs." The second paragraph starts with: "Six and one-half centuries ago, in the mist of an August dawn, three men of Switzerland, with a few followers, met on a little mountain top not far from here." Then, after a couple of sentences about their love of the homeland, their suffering, and the tyranny they had been subjected to, the writer finishes with: "Hence the oath-taking on the Rutliberg. That was in August, 1291."

Even the most casual traveler through Switzerland is supposed to know that the unity of Switzerland was sworn to on a small terrace jutting out from under the Seelisberg, on the Lake we call "of Lucerne," and facing Schwyz, the original Canton, after which the country is named. The place is called the Rütli (not "Rutliberg"), and the writer of the article has confused it with "The Utliberg," a very small mountain in the neighborhood of Zurich—which is situated on level ground.

(MRS.) BERTHA E. DE RAPALJE

New York.

Books for Enlisted Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Colonel Rufus F. Maddux, who for many years was on duty in the First Corps Area and is now in command at Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, recently told me that the 1,200 enlisted men there could put to good use any surplus books (novels, detective stores, etc.) that I or any of my friends might have.

There may be others who might likewise be glad of the chance to give their books to the enlisted personnel stationed in one of the reservations protecting the Atlantic approach to the Panama Canal. Such books may be left at my office, Room 905, 110 Milk Street, where they will be assembled and forwarded to the Canal Zone.

Boston RAYMOND SPINNEY

Turn of a Decade?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial titled "Turn of a Decade," you state that "thirty goes into forty once in a century" and I agree with you thoroughly in this, but the next statement that "the turn of the year is the turn of a decade" raises a doubt in my mind.

It seems to me that the turn of the decade should be at the end of 1940. Or does the recent inclination to celebrate dates "willy nilly" now affect the decade also?

Philadelphia, Pa. WALTER E. TROXELL

[Editor's Note: Comment on this question appears in an adjacent column.]

The Wide Horizon

Mexico and the League

By Betty Kirk

Mexico, D. F.

Much pride is taken by the Mexican Government in the conduct of its Department of Foreign Affairs during the Cardenas administration. The consistency of this department's program in international relations has recently been demonstrated in two incidents which on the surface appear to be thoroughly inconsistent.

Immediately after the Russian invasion of Finland, President Lazaro Cardenas sent a message of sympathy to Finland which condemned the Russian aggression and called upon all democratic nations to aid the small republic in resisting the enemy. Yet a week later the Mexican delegate to the League of Nations, Señor Tello, refused to endorse the expulsion of Russia from the League, a position which at first seems at variance with the message of the President.

That the two acts are in harmony is, however, proudly pointed out here where attention is being called to the courageous program which Mexico has upheld for the past five years. This program has been enunciated both here and at Geneva and has always condemned the use of force between nations, maintaining this policy as "traditional, invariable and unbreakable."

The aggressions of stronger powers upon Abyssinia, Austria, Spain, and Czechoslovakia were vigorously protested by Mexico while other nations kept silent. "It seems strange to me," said Señor Tello, accordingly, "that on this occasion (the expulsion of Russia from the League) other member nations have become ardent defenders of the weak countries and united hastily to apply sanctions to a country described as the aggressor."

* * *

For Mexico, he asserts, there have been no specific cases which could be set apart from others, and this nation has often stood alone in its opposition to the use of force. However, since in previous cases there was no discussion of expelling the guilty country, the act against Russia is in his opinion one of discrimination which is unjustified in view of the lax treatment of the Abyssinian, Austrian, Spanish and Czechoslovakian problems.

The labor newspaper, El Popular, comments editorially that Mexico's stand in this matter has "unmasked" the League and exposes it as "the tool of imperialist nations using sanctions against Russia as a weapon against Communism and not against an aggressor." It then goes on to poke fun at Argentina and other conservative Latin-American nations which severely censured Mexico for her aid to Republican Spain but which in this case have suddenly become enemies of aggression.

The editorial concludes with a laudatory salute "to the action of Mexico at the League of Nations, a new triumph for the international policy of President Cardenas; a triumph which is also of the Mexican Revolution, an advanced social movement in the struggle between imperialism and the liberty of the people."

Other commentators have pointed out that this anti-force policy is conditioned by Mexico's own position as a weak nation which has often been the object of aggressions in the past. In her new-found courage and dignified insistence upon her national sovereignty, as contrasted with her earlier weakness as a colonial dependent, she has often seen fit to urge other weaker nations to defend themselves. In the case of Republican Spain this diplomatic sponsorship was greatly strengthened by material aid.

* * *

Mexico's foreign policy is primarily the work of three men. First is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Eduardo Hay. Second is the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor Ramon Beteta. Third is Mexico's former delegate to the League of Nations, Señor Isidro Fabela, now on leave here.

Of the three, it is Señor Beteta who has been most in the public eye and who is generally credited with the brilliant work of the Foreign Office. He is a graduate in law from the University of Texas, young, aggressive and ambitious. A complete and ardent supporter of the Cardenas program he has perhaps as much influence with the Mexican President as any man has had during this administration.

With a new administration coming in in December, 1940, many are already conjecturing if Ramon Beteta may not be the next Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is much too early to answer such a question now but the record he has achieved during the present regime places him in a fair position to carry on for Mexico a program of opposing aggression which has been consistent, clear and courageous.

Mirror of World Opinion

The War Is a Crusade

No doubt the uprising of Czech national spirit has drawn sustenance—which is not to say instigation—from the sympathy felt for the Czech cause in Great Britain and France. . . . But still more do they realize that their own position is in any case desperate under the Nazis, both materially and spiritually. They are short of food, their businesses have been interrupted and partly confiscated, their schools have been closed. Many of their leaders have been atrociously maltreated. A militarized regime that does not understand liberty is in fact trying to crush a people for whom life without liberty has become not worth living. The Czechs stand, and they suffer, for freedom of speech and for the right of a small country to live in security and independence. These are liberties which Great Britain and France, and all the nations of the British Commonwealth, are determined to see re-established in Europe.—*The Times*, London.

"A Spirited Oasis"

Finland may be defeated, but in the hearts of inspired men Finland can never die. For in this sad era in man's history when people after people have accepted willingly a life of slavery under the heel of vicious despotism, Finland stands out, a spiritual oasis, a beacon of decency, a hope for regeneration.—George E. Sokolsky, in *New York Herald Tribune*.